GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Grain to and from Latin America

By C. J. WINTERS, Superintendent, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, Before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

The Port of New Orleans, in its architecture and in the languages and customs of some of its people, has much in common with Latin America. For this reason, but particularly because of its favored geographical location and modern facilities, New Orleans is rightly conceded to be the most logical Port through which commerce should flow to and from the Latin American countries.

As a result of our good neighbor policy scores of Latin American businessmen have visited New Orleans. We have enjoyed having these charming people as our guests because we have found them to be dignified, reserved and cultured products of a civilization that stretches back into antiquity.

With the exception of Argentina and Chile, every other Latin American country, at one time or another, must supplement their own crops of corn or wheat by importations from other countries. Even though they are classified as agricultural nations, because of the primitive manner in which lands are toiled, plus lack of proper irrigation, the crops produced by most Latin American countries cannot be depended upon to take care of the requirements of their respective populations.

I mention only corn and wheat because other grains, such as barley, rye and oats, are either scarcely used in Latin American countries or else produced in quantity sufficient to meet local demands.

Due to their geographical positions, Argentina and Chile supply the requirements of South American countries with exception of those bordering on the Caribbean Sea. The Caribbean nations, due to better transportation facilities look to the United States as their source of supply.

Middle America and Mexico depend almost entirely on the United States to meet their requirements. In these countries there is a large percentage of Indian population who, from centuries back, consume corn as their principal sustenance.

In Mexico, corn, or maize as it is called in Spanish, is the crop that spells abundance or privation, as from the most humble abode to the richest mansion corn is used in one way or another.

There is not a Mexican alive today who will not describe for you the making of the well-loved tortilla as one of the fondest recollections of his childhood.

He will tell you how the corn was first boiled with lime. After boiling it was ground on a flat stone, called a metate, mounted on three short legs behind which Indian women knelt and with a stone roller ground the corn into mush. This stone roller, incidentally, was never used by the women as our girls sometimes use the rolling pin, as the effect on the husband would have been disastrous.

After the mass of mush had set, the women, wetting their hands in a lime solution, patted the mixture into a thin pancake, the thinner the better the grade. This pancake was then roasted on a circular disc of clay resting on three big stones over a pitch pine fire. The clean smell of the burning pine added to the fragrance of the roasting corn filled the air, inviting all to join in on a Taco, as it was called by the Indians.

With the advance of civilization this picturesque but primitive scene is rapidly disappearing. Today large industrial institutions boil the corn, mechanically grind it and sell it commercially to the natives.

But the market for our corn is in nowise diminished. The demand is larger today than ever before. From New Orleans alone we have exported many millions of bushels to our Latin American neighbors, yet this is only a drop in the bucket when compared to the amount we could export if we cared to make the effort. But first we must thoroughly learn and religiously observe the needs, requirements and business methods of those nations.

We believe that every single surplus bushel of wheat and corn produced in the Mississippi Valley could annually and profitably be disposed of in Latin America. The markets and facilities are already at our disposal. Besides many fine efficient railroad lines, the Almighty Himself has provided us with the most economical transportation system in all the world, a transportation system that serves the whole Mississippi Valley impartially and which has its terminus at the great and bustling Port of New Orleans.

There is not an individual in the Western Hemisphere today who would not benefit from such a development. The staggering sums our government wasted during the period of surplus grain crops would never again be necessary and a Latin American solidarity would be established free from the power-politics of European troublemakers.

Maintain an interest in the Latin American nations. They are predestined to be our closest friends and probably, in time, our most formidable allies. We of the Grain Trade can do our part in aiding other forces in our national life to help our good neighbors develop themselves.

Trade association, labor unions, co-operatives and some other groups now exempt from federal income taxation, will be required to file a report by Aug. 15 on Form 990, which may be obtained from the Dept. of Internal Revenue. While there is no law providing for taxation of these previously exempt groups, the Congress recently voted that they be required to make a report this year on their general business, so that information may be had by the Treasury upon the volume of their exempt business.

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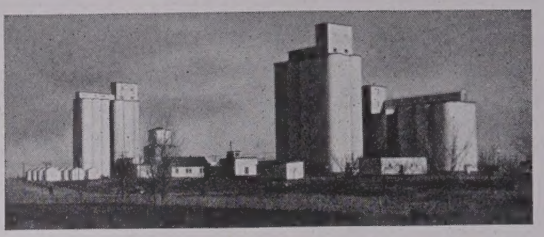

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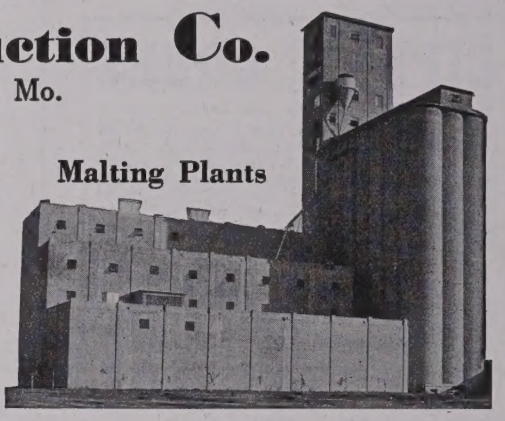

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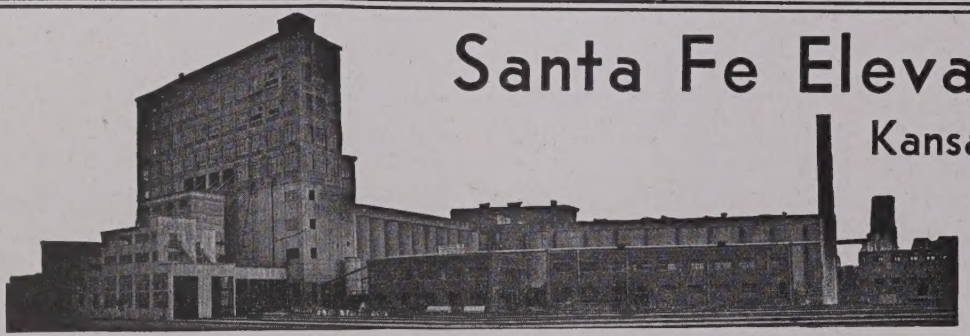

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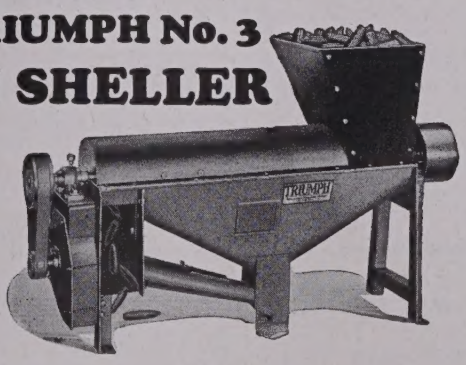

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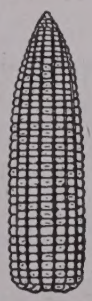

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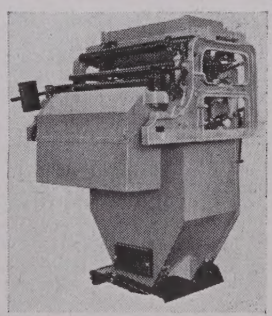


A Richardson Automatic Scale pays off in the final "box score" of your profit-and-loss statement.

Its machine-perfect accuracy guards against *loss;* you ship no overweights. It guards against *claims* and *complaints;* you ship no underweights.

It forestalls the *errors* every weighman sometimes makes in reading, remembering and writing down weights. Richardson's printed-ticket feature provides a permanent record. Send for Bulletin 1219-G giving further details of this profit-protecting scale.

RICHARDSON SCALE CO.
CLIFTON, N. J.
Atlanta New York Chicago Minneapolis Montreal
Philadelphia Boston Wichita Omaha Toronto
San Francisco

By mentioning the Grain & Feed Journals of Chicago when writing its advertisers you help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

PRICED TO SELL—Grain Elevator and General Store. E. L. Crawford, Nachusa, Ill.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN Elevator and feed mill for sale. Good retail and wholesale business in grain, feed and coal. Located at Athens, Mich. E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana, Ind.

Northern Indiana—Elevator, feed, coal business. Excellent location and business. Have help. Must sell on account of poor health. Immediate possession. Address 92 M14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

TWO Ohio grain elevators, 40 mi. west of Toledo for sale. Complete grinding equipment; double mixers; good coal, feed and farm supply business; making good profit. Ill health of manager reason for selling. C. D. Hause, Fayette, Ohio.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—concrete and steel elevator. On B. & O. R. R. 15,000 bu. capacity. New 60-hp. power unit, good feed and coal point. Well located and convenient to operate. $7,000 will buy it. Address 92P1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

Elevator Equipment for sale—10 Hp. Fairbanks Morse gas engine; 7½ Hp. Fairbanks Morse Electric Motor; 60 ft. man lift; Sonander Automatic bushel scale; Jack leg and conveyor to busheler; 2 El. 60 ft. 8" buckets; 1 Howe ten ton truck scale; 1 hand truck hoist; 1 large Avery cleaner; large writing desk and chair; lot of belts, pulleys, line shafts and boxings; 500 foot railroad switch. The complete elevator for $4,750. H. E. Dankenbring, Concordia, Mo.

FOR SALE—40,000 bu. modern grain elevator located in the best corn and bean section of Central Illinois, located at small station close to a good city with all modern advantages. The set-up includes modern 8-room house, barn, corncrib, 2 large chicken houses on 20 acres adjoining; also 4-room house on ¾ acre of land for elevator man. A good set-up for young man looking for a permanent business. Will sell elevator separate or with any or all property mentioned. Terms if wanted. I would like to retire on account of health. Address 92P2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

Help Wanted—Second man for country elevator. Year around job. Will pay well. Permanent. Scarboro Elevator Co., Steward, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jrnls., Chicago.

For Sale—One used 89B Clipper Cleaner. $100.00. Farmers Elevator Co., Lakeview, Mich.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

For Sale—Parts, including dies, for Sizer Pelleting Machine. Jamieson Machine Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—Used 2Hi 9x18 Feed grinder and used barley flaking roll. Wagner Machine Works, 1329 Market St., Denver 4, Colo.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

STEINLITE Moisture Tester for Sale. Used two years. Has just been returned from factory after check-up. It is in good condition. Reason for sale—elevator sold. Price $200.00. Greig & Co., Estherville, Ia.

BATES Grain Company

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS

BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phone Victor 7656

MACHINES FOR SALE

ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE Diesel 60 hp. for sale, full equipment, in good condition. One Fairbanks-Morse 25 hp. electric motor, 900 rpm., 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase; several good belts and steel split pulleys. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

For Sale—200 Hp. Corlis Engine pulling a heavy load every day. Also 26" Monarch Attrition Mill belt driven, equipped with leather belting in good working condition, new belts with it. Address 92M7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

For Sale—1 Dreadnaught grinder complete with 30 Hp. motor, ammeter, fan and collector, two 24" double head attrition mills, one 50 Hp. Wagner motor 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volts 1200 RPM, one 50 Hp. Fairbanks Morse motor 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 RPM. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One 50 hp., 900 RPM., ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mills, direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle; one Jay Bee Clement Special direct connected to 75 hp. motor. One Jay Bee Clement Special direct connected to 75 hp. motor. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

Wanted—One Steinlite moisture tester 1941 model. Harry Tjardes, Strawn, Ill.

WANTED—Sprout-Waldron crusher E. C. No. 10. H. Roy Mosnat, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

WANTED—New or used elevator head and boot on 7 in. belt, 6x4 cups. Wm. Netemeyer, Albers, Ill.

WANTED—A Boss portable air blast carloader, new or used. Gillespie Co-op. Farmers Elevator, Gillespie, Ill.

WANTED—One-ton vertical feed mixer. One 5-hp. Cyclone blower elevator. Pioneer Land & Loan Co., Warren, Minn.

WANTED to buy seed cleaner. Recent model in good condition. Send full particulars and price. Burk Elevator Company, Decatur, Ind.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... **bus.** State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

CORN COBS

Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds.

Send your Cobs to war in synthetic rubber.

Also want SHELLED CORN

Wire or write

Chas. P. Noell

Covington, Tenn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Implement repairs, feed and seed business. Poor health reason for selling. C. Hass, Lester, Iowa.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—4-bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scale. Self compensating, type registering. Like new. J. E. Hagan Mill Mchy., 1522 E. High, Jefferson City, Mo.

For Sale—Twenty Ton Fairbanks Scale. Platform 16 feet by 8 feet. Scale in good condition. Price $200.00 F.O.B. Funk, Nebr. Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Funk, Nebr.

OIL TANKS WANTED

Wanted—Two or three oil tanks—8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity each. Address 92M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—Good used 20-hp., G. E. motor, three phase, 1200 r.p.m. Farmers Union Trading Ass'n, Richey, Mont.

For Sale—One 30 HP G. E. Motor complete with starter. 1760 R.P.M. full load, 220 Volt, 70 Amperes, 60 Cycle, three phase. Syler & Syler, Nappanee, Ind.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS—GENERATORS

MOTORS — PUMPS — AIR COMPRESSORS; Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, $2.50 per hundred, or 500, $11.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred $2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Moisture Test with Fischer Reagent

Robert W. Haman, chief chemist, and Richard H. Fosnot, of the Wander Co. Ovaltine Laboratories, gave a clear exposition of the determination of moisture in cereals and cereal products by the Karl Fischer reagent at the recent meeting of the Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

"It must be acknowledged that the determination of moisture, while a fundamental part of any analytical scheme, remains one of the most empirical of procedures. The reproducible estimation of the chemical compound, water, by such an elementary physical change as a loss of weight, logically necessitates a strict adherence to pre-determined conditions of temperature, pressure and physical state of the sample. Even with such conditions accurately controlled the values thus obtained may or may not represent "true" moisture contents depending upon the chemical composition of the sample and the presence or absence of volatile compounds other than water.

"The development of a chemical method for the determination of moisture was greatly retarded due to the lack of specificity of any reagents for water. However, in 1935, Karl Fischer introduced a complex reagent consisting of pyridine, methanol, sulfur dioxide and iodine which possessed such specificity. The reaction between the reagent and water cannot be definitely expressed stoichiometrically but it is believed by Smith, Bryant and Mitchell (1939) that it progresses in two steps. In the first stage, the iodine, sulfur dioxide and pyridine combine with the water to give pyridinesulfonic acid. The pyridinesulfonic acid then reacts with the methanol to give a complex addition compound. This lack of a stoichiometric relationship in no way complicates the applicability of the reaction since it is a simple matter to standardize against pure water and to calculate the necessary factors.

"The Fischer method of moisture determination possesses several advantages over the conventional oven procedure. Of fundamental importance is the specificity of the reagent for water. The only materials that have been tried that can definitely not be analyzed with the reagent are the inorganic alkalis. Thus, with the exception of the above mentioned substances, the method can be applied to anything from organic liquids to solid food material.

"Since there is no prolonged application of heat, many substances with volatile components and heat labile substances which could not possibly be run in the oven, can be analyzed with the Fischer reagent. The most readily apparent advantage of the Fischer method is the great amount of time that may be saved by its use. Oven methods require drying times from 2-6 hours, whereas the Fischer titration is completed in approximately five minutes. Even with special treatment of the sample (as is necessary with cereals) the time saved is considerable. One hour is sufficient for most of the cereals and cereal products as compared to the 3-4 hours required by the oven method.

"The Fischer method requires only one weighing of the sample as compared to three in the oven procedure. Furthermore, variations in barometric pressure have no effect on the titration but do influence oven drying to some extent.

"Stated briefly, the determination consists of adding the Fischer reagent to a weighed amount of material until an excess is present as denoted by the presence of the brown iodine color. The excess reagent is then backtitrated with a solution of water in methanol to the end point. With colorless samples the end point may be determined visually as the color changes from the iodine brown to a bright yellow. However, the change is a gradual progression from red through orange and it is difficult to determine the exact end point."

Determination of the end point is facilitated by several means, the authors favoring the use of the electric eye.

The authors describe the preparation of the reagent but it can be purchased ready for use.

PROCEDURE.—In the analysis, a sample containing 50 to 150 mg. water is weighed into a titration flask. 25 ml. of methanol are added and the mixture brought to the boiling point in a water bath. The solution is cooled and the standardized Fischer reagent added to the sample until the reagent is present in a 1 to 2 ml. excess, indicated by the change of color of the solution being titrated from yellow to brown. For the complete extraction of water it may here be necessary to allow the sample to stand in contact with the reagent (keeping an excess present at all times) for varying lengths of time depending upon the nature of the material and the physical condition of the sample. The titrating flask is placed beneath the standard water buret, the "magic eye" adjusted to the completely open position and the solution titrated until the eye closes. There is a slight lag in the reaction necessitating a careful additon of standard water solution as the end point is approached.

U. S. Gets 63,637 Mexican Farm Workers

A trainload of Mexican agricultural workers that arrived in California July 15, made the sixty-sixth trainload transported from Mexico by the WFA Office of Labor during the first half of 1944.

A total of 63,637 Mexican workers is now employed on farms in 17 Western States. This is the largest number employed at any time since the program of transporting workers from Mexico began in September, 1942. The number brought to the United States since the program's inception totals 110,551.

No Substitute for Individual Initiative

By H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

Those who are working for a bettter integration of agriculture and industry and for a better America after the war should recognize that while planning on state and national levels is necessary, it cannot substitute for individual planning and individual initiative; that there is urgent need for a rebirth of individual, family, and community responsibility; and that plans which fail to encourage acceptance of such responsibility tend toward regimentation.

No national planning body can do what Shuman township, Sargent County, North Dakota, has already done about finding postwar places for her boys who are serving in the armed forces. From this sparsely settled community twenty-two farm boys entered the service. Two have been killed in action; two have been discharged because of wounds, two because of age. Thirteen of the remaining sixteen want to come back to farms. After neighbors of these boys had written to each of them and determined their wishes, a local committee started to work and found farms or farm employment which could be pledged to these boys on their return.

Adjoining townships followed suit, and the good work has spread into four other counties. These North Dakota people are tackling an important job on the only level on which it can be solved, in fact the only level on which many postwar problems can be solved, the level of community responsibility, and they are not waiting for orders from anybody.

I close with another preconceived, and some will say, dogmatic and old-fashioned notion. It is that whatever may be the material accomplishments of a planned economy, they will not be worth the price if the basic concepts of democracy are compromised and in their stead is reared a philosophy of the supremacy of the state over the individual, and if private enterprise and individual initiative and a sense of individual responsibility give way to bureaucratic, socialistic, or communistic developments.

The farm machinery program was 22.7 per cent behind schedule on March 1, 17.3 per cent behind on April 1 and 14 per cent behind on May 1.—W. P. B.

Wheat stocks on July 1, 1944, in the four principal exporting countries in the world are estimated at 1,170 million bus., compared with 1,748 million last year and with the average of 457 million for the 5 pre-war years 1935-39. The decline of nearly one-third from a year ago is the greatest change in carry-over supplies in one year's time on record. It resulted in part from the smaller 1943 wheat harvest in the four countries and in part from the extraordinary demand for wheat for non-food purposes.—U. S. D. A.

for THIS battle, G.H.Q. is at YOUR own desk!

★ Here's how you—yes, YOU—can carry out a smashing "pincer movement" against the Axis. Swing in on one flank with increased production of war goods! Drive in on the other with redoubled purchases of War Bonds through your Pay-Roll Savings Plan!

You're an officer in both of these drives. Your personal leadership is equally vital to both. But have you followed the progress of your Pay-Roll Savings Plan as closely as you have your production?

Do you know about the new Treasury Department quotas for the current Pay-Roll Allotment Drive? *Quotas running about 50% above the former figures?* You see, these new quotas are based on the fact that the armed forces need more money than ever to win the war, while the average worker has more money than ever before to spend. Particularly so, on a *family income* basis—since in so many families several members are working, now.

Remember, the bond charts of today are the sales curves of tomorrow! Not only will these War Bonds implement our victory—they'll guard against inflation, and they'll furnish billions of dollars of purchasing power to help American business re-establish itself in the markets of peace.

So get this new family income plan working at once. Your local War Finance Committee will give you all the details of the new plan. Act today!

This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the War Advertising Council and the U. S. Treasury Department.

LET'S KEEP ON Backing the Attack!

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, $2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, $3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., JULY 26, 1944

WATER did most of the damage in one recent fire in an elevator, where the hose was aided and abetted by automatic sprinklers.

BURNING grass recently set fire to an Illinois elevator hence all neighboring dealers are now plowing under the weeds to protect their plants from the flames.

INFESTATION of stored grain can be checked materially by keeping the entire plant scrupiously clean and free from dirt and dust. A dirty elevator is a real paradise for all grain infesting bugs.

SEED merchants are disturbed by plans of the War Food Administration to ship abroad large quantities of grass seeds that are scarce. To whatever extent we are obligated to feed Europe it is more advantageous to send them the seed where they have the land and the labor than to grow the crop in America and ship the bulky product abroad.

WHILE THE war industries have taken most of the desirable help from the cities, the growers of hybrid corn seed are now taking all the children, boys and girls alike, to detassel the standing corn and insure an increased yield of new corn in 1945.

EARNINGS of $55,000 on handling 465,000 bus. of grain the past year as reported by one equity elevator company in North Dakota points to a gratifying financial status of the country elevator operators, who should be a good market for needed equipment.

WEEVIL were found infesting 6,656 tons of grain to such an extent that the 121 lots were declared a public nuisance by the state warehouse inspectors of California. An investment in a good fumigant is indicated for the 315 lots already showing a trace of weevil infestation.

THE FACT that, with losing its case against the millers, the Department of Justice has lost six anti-trust cases in succession does not discourage the politicians who are trying to make the rabble believe they are soaking the rich. Who will reimburse the millers for the heavy expense of defending themselves in court against unjustifiable charges?

PROMPT unloading of freight cars will be necessary until after we have the Japanese defeated, as it is a long haul from the eastern munitions centers to the Pacific Coast. Unless shippers work overtime and assume added expense there is danger that the railroads will increase the demurrage, as they did on refrigerators cars, to $44 per day.

DRY GRASS along the railroad right of way forms a welcome lighting place for all the sparks emitted from locomotives of old time design. However, the burning of the grass communicates fire to elevators with low wood siding, and ofttimes results in the destruction of a house full of grain. Keeping all property well insured and the grass burned closely, will enable the elevator owner and operator to rest better when he does go to bed.

ONE OF the most encouraging factors in the wheat shipping business is that the new crop is testing a higher average weight and grading better than ever. Winter wheat fields are somewhat spotted but the average yield in different sections is running from 12 to 60 bushels to the acre. Wheat growers next year will spend all time left after cultivating their fields, in praying for more moisture. One factor which is somewhat disappointing to winter wheat millers is that the protein test throughout the Southwest surplus states is 1 to 2 per cent below the average of recent years.

THE MANPOWER shortage must be considered by grain dealers in planning future undertakings. Some feed mixers using considerable labor have had to go out of business. Others have continued by concentrating what manpower they are able to obtain on the more profitable activities.

THE GOVERNMENT barge line is not making a profit out of operating barges, but out of interest on the $12,000,000 cash advanced to it by the government. The Inland Waterways Corporation has $6,571,797 invested in government securities and besides made a profit of $243,543 on sales of government securities. The Corporation actually lost $120,871 in operation of barges. Get the government out of business.

Why the Voluminous Oats Regulation

For the distribution of grain from producer to consumer there has developed over many years an elaborate system giving employment to several classes of traders. This is a natural evolution of the free enterprise under which the best minds have been stimulated to make a profit for themselves by devising more economical methods of buying and selling, the result of which has been that grain is handled from grower to consumer at less cost than any other commodity.

To continue this lowest cost of distribution the Office of Price Administration has found it necessary to preserve existing agencies by granting markups to keep them alive. The agencies are numerous and each operates in different ways, the consequence being that regulations to cover the whole ground must be voluminous.

It is impossible to do away with the middleman, just as it is impossible to do away with distribution. Between the producer or manufacturer at one end and the consumer or ultimate purchaser at the other end we need jobbers, brokers, country and terminal warehousemen, etc.

Growers who engage in marketing to do away with the middleman simply themselves become middlemen. They have to invest capital in facilities and hire managers and other help the same as the middleman. Consumer co-operatives likewise have expenses to meet. The method most deserving of success is the one that can effect distribution from producer to consumer at the lowest cost.

A farmer who happens to pick up and read Food Products Regulation No. 2 and its companion oats ceiling of July 26 will be astonished to learn that there is so much involved in marketing his oats and that he is getting real service for the margin exacted by the grain merchant.

MANYANA is a favorite word with the Spanish speaking peoples of South America. It means tomorrow. Our globe-trotting Secretary of Agriculture seems to have brought it to Washington, where the O. P. A. for several weeks has been promising to issue the permanent oats and barley ceilings tomorrow.

COUNTRY GRAIN buyers who are fortunate enough to be located in a well-organized county are glad to attend every meeting because each time they go they win a new friend and establish more cordial relations with all of their old friends. Regular attendance is one of the best remedies for discord and overbidding.

Free Enterprise

The grain trade is disgusted with the impractical bureaucratic attempts at regulating business methods and market values through flighty bulletins, changeable ceilings, loan values and government competition, so the approaching Victory with its certain relief from governmental interference with business will be doubly welcome.

Indefinite and ambiguous orders not only make it difficult for the average merchant to understand exactly what is wanted, but these confusing orders irritate even those who are anxious to help in every way to carry out the wishes of the rulers. But the more difficult it is for the merchant to understand the purpose, the more irritating is the order, and the more rebellious is the man who it is designed to regulate.

Naturally many small merchants have closed their places of business because of the complex regulations and their inability to fill out detailed reports that help no one and accomplish nothing.

Conflicting orders of antagonistic bureaus have added greatly to the confusion. As the war nears the peace table, most of the bureaus working to prevent inflation will doubtless dissolve, and the merchants and manufacturers of the land will be glad to witness their permanent retirement. Let all lines of business function normally without any bureaucratic direction.

Free enterprise will surely welcome the return of the rule of supply and demand upon public grain markets.

While grain merchants generally have striven to comply with most of the orders and amendments in the hope of hastening Victory and the return to normal conditions, many have learned helpful lessons from the irritating experiences of the war, and will be able to conduct their business more successfully than ever. Freeing the central markets from government regulation and competition will enable all grain merchants to conduct their business normally and more successfully.

The Grain Dealers New Line

The rapid increase in the production of soy beans and sorghums is pressing new opportunities and puzzling problems upon the progressive grain elevator operators of the surplus grain producing states.

It is only a few years since Illinois grain elevator operators first received soy beans in bulk from local farmers. Last year the total acreage planted in 31 producing States was 14,762,000 acres. South Dakota was the smallest planter of soy beans with only 8,000 acres, but Illinois topped the list of soy bean producers, having planted 4,033,000 acres. This year owing to a late, wet Spring, Illinois planted only 3,952,000 acres and Texas was at the bottom of the list with only 10,000 acres planted to soy beans.

Other large soy bean producing States were Iowa, 2,208,000; Indiana 1,990,000, and Ohio with 1,513,000. The average acreage planted to soy beans from 1933 to 1942 was 8,016,000 acres.

While the acreage planted to soy beans in the 31 states has been reduced over 500,000 acres, and the present condition would not seem to guarantee a larger crop for '44 than was harvested in '43, elevator men will be put to the extra expense of handling a smaller crop at the same figure of 5c a bushel, weights and grades guaranteed. The grower is to get 24cts more per bushel than for the crop of 1943.

The condition and quality of the new crop when it starts to move may cost shippers so many heavy discounts their 5c this year may be a loss rather than a reward for handling beans under the C.C.C. regulations. It seems quite certain, however, that the two new crops for the elevator will eventually result in a more profitable grain business for the elevator operator, for with a little more experience in grading and preparing these two newcomers for market will no doubt bring a more profitable business to the elevator operators of the producing States.

The average acreage planted to sorghums from 1932 to 1942 in twenty-eight States, was 15,702 acres. Texas has maintained a lead in recent years, having planted in 1943, 7,948,000 acres to sorghums but it harvested only 7,599,000. This year Texas has planted 8,362,000 acres and the enthusiasts of the Lone Star State are so jubilant over the crop prospect that they are wondering where they will find a market for all of it.

In 1943, Kansas planted 3,486,000 acres and harvested 3,158,000 acres. This year Kansas has planted 3,608,000 acres so is in line to harvest more acres than ever before.

Oklahoma is in a similar position, having planted 2,372,000 acres last year and harvested 2,097,000 acres. This year Oklahoma has planted 2,210,000 acres. The total acreage planted this year is reported by the Government to be 17,752,000 acres, so with the splendid crop conditions prevailing in the Southwest, sorghums should result in a larger crop of choice feed than ever.

Elevator Signs Gain New Patrons

The Chinese are credited with continuing to conduct an established business under the starting name even though many changes are made in ownership. This practice encourages new owners to give vigilant consideration to the interests of old patrons and conserves good will. The continued patronage of satisfied customers is a potent recommendation for the merchandising methods in vogue under that old starting sign.

Fifty to 75 years ago country grain dealers were content to confine their signboard advertising to "CASH PAID FOR GRAIN," and it was continued long after Cash had crowded Barter out of the marketing of farm crops.

A change in country elevator signs is taking place and occasionally we find "The Farmers Market" or "The Farmers Exchange" decorating the cupola or the side boards and to the advantage of the operator. The broad sign will fit any operator.

While signs welcoming farmers to come in and get the markets and inspect the articles or wants advertised on the Farmer's Blackboard, every additional appeal that helps to get the farmer in the habit of visiting the grain elevator office, will always prove a profitable investment. Entirely too many elevators exhibit lack of enterprise by failing to advertise their business on the broad sides of their plants, or else they fail to gain the acquantance and respect of farmers who do call. Expressive signs help to win the attention of observing farmers and courteous reception wins permanent customers.

No Stradivarius violin has been made for 200 years, but their superior quality has won the confidence and admiration of so many of the world's leading violinists no common fiddler is satisfied with any instrument that is not doubly guaranteed to be an original Stradivarius. It pays good profit to advertise thoroughly, but the service or the goods must be in keeping with the customer's needs and desires.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR men who have been robbed of their adding machines, radios and typewriters by midnight marauders are disposed to buy every old large capacity safe obtainable. The thieves are anxious to obtain ready cash and naturally deposit their stolen property at the first pawn shop, where you can easily recover your property on proof of ownership.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

Corn Delivered Under Freeze Order

The Commodity Credit Corporation has reported on the amount of corn obtained during the time that the freeze order was in force.

On July 8, the last day on which contracts were signed, 49,946,000 bus. had been delievered to country elevators; and contracts for deferred shipment called for an additional 17,885,000 bus.

Iowa farmers contributed 30,278,000, Illinois 27,496,000, Nebraska 6,134,000, Minnesota 2,617,000 and Indiana 1,306,000 bus.

Southern Grain Case Argued

The proposed 25 findings of Examiner Frank M. Weaver were the subject of a hearing begun July 12 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on No. 17000, Part 7-A, and I. & S. 4208.

L. L. OLIVER, for the Southern railroads, asked that the present adjustment be approved. He said under the examiner's proposal rates would be reduced 11.7 cents from Western Trunk Line, Southwestern and Central Freight Ass'n. territories.

C. P. REYNOLDS, representing the Southern railroads, said the examiner's proposal would destroy the rate system under which Southern millers could ship in on the carload rate and out on a less than carload rate 5 cents for 100 lbs. higher.

A. B. ENOCH, for the Western railroads, stressed the fact that wheat was harvested over a period of three months and marketed over the remainder of the year, and that it required storage capacity. Transits were for the benefit of the man who had wheat to sell, the grower. Rates involved should be appraised in connection with at least three transits.

FRANK H. COLE, JR., representing railroads in Official territory, said they had three principal objections to the report. The examiner meant to retain the advantages of the rate-break system "by asking us to do it for nothing."

R. J. HAGMAN, for Northwest railroads, said the rates were too low, would disrupt the rate-break system.

PARKER McCOLLESTER, of the Southern Grain & Grain Products Council, said Examiner Weaver's report should be rejected, as it would seriously injure the milling and grain industry of the South.

J. S. BROWN, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, said the present rate-break system thru the Ohio River crossings should not be discarded, and a mileage scale of rates substituted, because otherwise there would be varying transit balances, not only from the markets, but from interior transit points, without really benefiting the country shipper whose rates to the markets will not be changed in these proceedings. As an illustration Mr. Brown took the rate from Ft. Dodge, Ia., which is 23 cents to St. Louis and 35 cents beyond, a total of 58 cents. Under the mileage scale the rate from Ft. Dodge to Atlanta, Ga., would be 48 cents. He asked, would the shipper from Ft. Dodge receive any of the 10 cents difference? He would not, because he ships to his nearest good market for weights and grades.

C. B. BEE of Oklahoma City told the Commission that unfavorable freight rates have prevented Oklahoma from shipping its grain to Memphis, its natural distribution point to the Southeast. He represented the Enid Board of Trade and various farmers' organizations.

Washington News

War Food Administration has decided to postpone announcement of a new rate in connection with the sale of United States wheat flour for export to Cuba.

On purchases of hard winter wheat flour the W.F.A. has reduced the protein requirement to 10.25 per cent from 11 per cent and the maximum ash to .45 per cent from .48 per cent.

The War Food Administration during May and June sold 77.005 pockets of rice valued at $536,654, and 4,000 tons of edible garbanzos valued at $458,494, to reduce surplus stocks.

War expenditures by the United States Government hit a new monthly high in June of $7,957,000,000, an increase of $39,000,000, or 0.5 per cent over May expenditures, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Treasury and announced July 15 by the War Production Board.

Beet pulp handling, drying and storing has been exempted from the maximum hours provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act as a seasonal industry, by L. Metcalf Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, in an order issued July 10.

Industry advisory committees have greatly increased in number during the past year as their usefulness in improving relations with the O.P.A. has been demonstrated. A director of the newly established Office of Industry Advsory Committees has been appointed in the person of Mrs. Ethel B. Gilbert, who for a year has pioneered the work of organizing industry advisory committees.

Oats Ceiling on Chicago Futures

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade held July 24 the following new Regulation 1875 was adopted:

Regulation No. 1875—Whereas, the Office of Price Administration has issued Food Products Regulation No. 2 and Supplement No. 2 to Food Products Regulation No. 2, and Whereas, these regulations establish prices for different grades of oats not in conformity with our normal trade practices, therefore, the directors, acting under the provisions of Rule 251, as an emergency measure, effective Wednesday, July 26, 1944, and until further notice, order

1. That the paragraph in Rule 292 prescribing differentials for different grades and types of oats be temporarily set aside and the following be substituted and continued in lieu thereof as applicable on all contracts for delivery in months subsequent to July, 1944, now open or to be created.

OATS DIFFERENTIALS

No. 1 extra hvy. white or red, 5c per bushel over contract price; No. 1 heavy white or red, 2c over; No. 1 white or red, 1c over; No. 2 extra hvy. white or red, 4c over; No. 2 heavy white or red, 1c over; No. 2 white or red, at contract price; No. 3 extra hvy. white or red, 3c over; No. 3 heavy white or red oats, at contract price; No. 3 white or red, 3c, 1 under contract price. Bright oats shall carry no additional premiums or discount.

2. That, on and after the opening of trading on July 26 no contract calling for the future delivery of oats may be traded in at prices higher than 82 cents per bushel.

3. That, all notices of intention to deliver oats in months subsequent to July, 1944, must be accompanied by a receipt from the operator of the elevator in which the oats are stored showing that all charges for elevation and loading out have been paid, or the warehouse receipt must have endorsed upon it that such payment has been made, or in case of delivery of oats in cars under the provisions of Rule 282, the notice of intention to deliver must be accompanied by a check sufficient to pay, at the customary rate in public warehouses in Chicago, all elevation and outloading charges.

Flaxseed Restrictions Lifted

The War Food Administration announced July 17 that War Food Order No. 94 has been amended to remove all restrictions on the purchase and sale of 1943 crop flaxseed.

This amendment (No. 4) has been made possible by the fact that all flaxseed crushers operating on domestic flaxseed are now assured an adequate supply to run their mills until new crop flaxseed is available.

The order still prohibits the shipment of domestic flaxseed to Atlantic seaboard mills or to any other location outside of a designated area.

Discrimination Against Employe

Oscar Holt was employed by the Farmers Elevator Co., Barnesville, Minn., and in November, 1942, brought suit to recover overtime pay on the theory that the operation of the elevator came under the Wage and Hour Law. He lost, the court holding that the administrator's definition of area of production was unconstitutional.

Now the attorneys of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor have come to his assistance by filing suit July 14 in the U. S. District Court asking Judge Nordbye to order his reinstatement as an employee, alleging his discharge July 24, 1943, was discriminatory retaliation.—P. J. P.

Recovery of Discount on Notes

The Appellate Court of Illinois on May 2, 1944, affirmed a decision of the Circuit Court of Macon County in favor of the Millikin National Bank of Decatur against the Shellabarger Grain Products Corporation and its stockholders in a suit to recover $8,030.30 allowed as a discount in settlement of a note for $28,030.30, alleging that discount was obtained by fraudulent concealment of the sale of the property to Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

In March, 1936, the corporation owed $66,000. Notes were given to the Millikin Bank for $28,030.30 and to the Citizen National Bank for $7,030.30. Interest was paid on these notes until June 25, 1938. During this period the corporation was in precarious financial condition and much of its working capital was obtained by credits extended by the Millikin Bank on warehouse receipts and assignments of accounts receivable. Two attempts were made to obtain a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In January, 1938, W. L. Shellabarger commenced negotiations with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., for the sale of the corporation's plant and assets. June 13, 1938, Shellabarger went to Buffalo for a conference with the Kellogg officials, the the result of which the sale was made for $250,000, the Kellogg organization to take over the business as of May 31, 1938.

Shellabarger left Buffalo June 15 and on June 17 had a conference with the president of Millikin Bank, but carefully avoided letting the Bank know of the sale. On the same day Shellabarger wrote a letter to the bank offering to take up the Corporation notes at a substantial discount.

June 25 Shellabarger and his lawyer again had a conference with the president of the Bank and announced he had some money to take up the Corporation's notes if a discount could be arranged. He proposed a discount of $8,030.30 which was accepted.

On Aug. 24, 1938, the Bank filed this suit to recover the discount—54 *N. E. Rep. 2d* 392.

Bay City, Mich.—The use of potatoes to make industrial alcohol has been abandoned by the Commodity Credit Corporation after expending more than $500,000 here. Potatoes from Maine, New York and Michigan were sliced and dried in a plant rented from the Monitor Sugar Co.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Source of Anise Feed Meal?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are needing about 100 pounds of anise feed meal and would like to know where it may be purchased?—Harry W. Cripe, Plymouth Elevator & Coal, Plymouth, Ind.

Ans.: Powdered anise seed is obtainable from the large wholesale drug houses such as McKesson & Robbins, who ordinarily sell it in 5-pound lots at $1.05 per pound. It has a powerful odor and is used to mix into various feeds to disguise some unpleasant odor.

Ceilings on Hay?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would be pleased to be informed as to the O.P.A. ceilings on hay of the different kinds.—Wm. S. Swanson, Swanson-Anderson Co., Oakland, Neb.

Ans.: Ceiling on alfalfa hay went into effect July 3: and there is no ceiling on any other kind of hay.

Some O.P.A. officials considered placing ceilings on all hay at the same time; but were assured by the National Hay Ass'n that it would only introduce complications, so action has been deferred until the price of hay threatens to get too high.

Why Dehydrated Alfalfa?

Grain & Feed Journals: At various times we have noted in your Journals articles stating that a new alfalfa dehydrating plant was being built at some location.

We are in the dark as to the advantages of dehydrating alfalfa. Can you give us some information on the subject or can you refer us to someone who could give us the information we desire. So far as we know there are very few if any dehydrating plants here in the west. —Moro Grain Growers Ass'n. By W. T. Balsiger, Moro, Ore.

Ans.: Alfalfa meal is of two kinds, sun dried and dehydrated. Some millers sell both kinds. Dehydration is simply making hay artificially, with all that implies of added expense, independence of weather, quicker drying, retention of green color.

Grinding the alfalfa into meal has the advantage of getting the animals to eat more, than they would of the hay. Also the meal has the advantage of being easily mixed into feeds, for swine and poultry.

The dehydrated hay has a larger percentage of vitamin A than that cured in the field, altho less vitamin D.

Legal Weight of Ear Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the legal weight of a bushel of corn in Indiana and does the moisture content of the grain enter into that weight? James A. Emmert, attorney general, held recently in an official opinion to S. R. Miles, associate in agronomy at Purdue University, that in accordance with two Indiana statutes the legal weight of a bushel of shelled corn is 56 pounds. On the other hand, Mr. Emmert ruled, a bushel of corn in the ear weighs 70 pounds until Dec. 1 and 68 pounds after that date. The attorney general pointed out that the moisture content of corn "would not be a factor with which anyone would be concerned, as the act is silent on this question." However, he added, it would appear that the Legislature took the moisture content into consideration when it differentiated between the weights of corn in the ear before and after Dec. 1.—P.J.P.

Ans.: Some Indiana dealers buy ear corn only by the hundredweight; others take 70 lbs. of husked corn before Dec. 1 and 68 lbs. after Dec. 1. However, it is not necessary to buy by the bushel; bid for ear corn by the pound or 75 lbs. unit or any other unit desired.

Ohio law provides 68 lbs. of ear corn shall constitute a bushel, so most of the regular dealers of the state buy ear corn only by the cental. Sealing 100 lbs. of ear corn in a bag and keeping near to the office stove, then weighing every ten days will prove the unfairness of the 68 lb. limit law. Water is cheap in the Buckeye state except when bought in the ear.

Kentucky's law standardizes use of the 70 lb. ear corn unit until May 1, then provides that 68 lbs. shall constitute a bushel of ear corn during the following six months or until new crop corn is ready for market.

Argentine Corn Ceiling

Effective July 29 of the O.P.A. followed the C.C.C. action by setting the ceiling price on Argentine corn to be imported by the trade at $1.25 per bushel, bulk, cif port of discharge.

Discounts on lower grades than No. 1 and No. 2 are governed by M.P.R. amendment No. 1.

An importer is defined as one who with respect to corn grown outside the United States (the 48 states and the District of Columbia), the first person who owns such stock of corn after entry into this country, and who sells it through his office located in this country, or who processes it at his plant in this country.

When any person, other than the importer, sells corn in this country that was grown outside the United States, the maximum price on such a sale cannot include more than one broker's maximum service charge one merchandiser's maximum markup, and one charge for elevation and handling after the corn has been brought inland from the port of discharge.

The maximum price the importer can charge a bushel for such corn in bulk is fixed at the formula price of $1.25 plus his markup certain allowed expenses.

If the importer ships the corn to any point in any states bordering on the Atlantic or Pacific oceans, on the Gulf of Mexico, or to any point in Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas or Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Nevada, Utah or Idaho, he may add his transportation cost from the point of destination plus any one of the following appropriate markups:

If the importer sells in carload quantity he may add 1.25 cent a bushel.

If the importer sells in less than carload to any person other than a feeder, or to a feeder in quantities of 30,000 pounds or more, he may add 2.5 cents a bushel.

If the importer sells to a feeder in quantities of less than 30,000 pounds, he may add 5 cents a bushel.

Plan of Feeding Liberated Countries

By LEE MARSHALL, director of distribution, War Food Administration

In the beginning, the Allied armies will take care of all the food distribution in the areas they liberate, much as they are now doing in Rome. When the armies move on and relinquish control, the job of feeding people in those territories will fall to one of two agencies.

If the area liberated is an allied country and has the finances, or if its credit is good in international trade, the paying government of that country will bear part or all the responsibility for food procurement and disposition. The Western European countries are expected to be able to take over in part at least when the army has finished *its* job.

If, however, the allied country which is liberated has no foreign exchange resources, the government of that country would ask the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to be responsible for relief feeding. Greece will likely take this course in obtaining food for its people.

Rice Set Aside Reduced

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order No. 10 requiring the Nation's rice millers to set aside 35 per cent of their milled production after Oct., 1944 for purchase by Government agencies.

The new crop set aside as 10 per cent less than that required during the 1943-44 rice season, and 25 per cent less than was required when WFO 10 originally was issued Jan. 21, 1943.

The amendment, issued by WFA in preparation for the coming rice harvest and milling season, eliminates a provision which formerly required millers to distribute rice to civilian consumption on a State quota basis, limiting delivery in the respective States to 85 per cent of that delivered between Aug. 1, 1941 and July 31, 1942.

Millers operating small huller type mills producing less than 500 barrels of milled rice per month are exempt from provisions of the set-aside order.

Wheat ground during the 11 months prior to June 1 amounted to 502,778,268 bus., against 482,347,114 bus. during the like 11 months of the preceding crop year, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Death of Jules Fribourg

A grain merchant to the manner born, Jules Fribourg, passed away on the morning of Sunday, July 16, in a New York hospital. He had become suddenly ill four days before while vacationing at his summer home at Lake Placid.

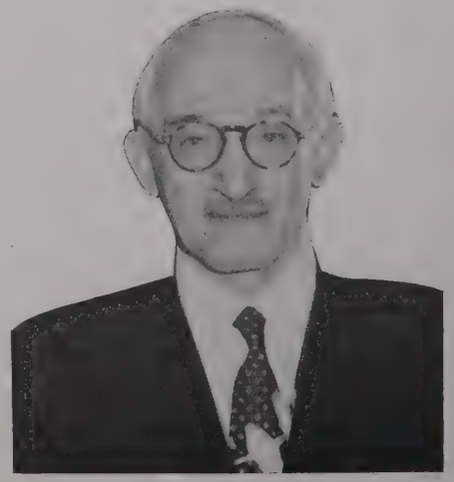
His great grandfather had established a grain business in 1813 and Jules was born Aug. 26, 1877, at Arlon, Belgium. His first employment in the grain business was at the age of 16 at Antwerp, followed by a year at Hamburg, Germany, entering his father's business after some experience in London, Eng.

Later he resided in Paris, France, where he owned racing stables.

His grain business became wórldwide, operating in North Africa, South America, China, Italy and the Balkan States. He removed from Belgium to Paris when the war broke out, immigrating to the United States and three years ago becoming a vice president of the Continental Grain Co.

The business of the Continental Grain Co. has grown rapidly since it was established in 1922, operating terminal elevators in several leading markets, doing a receiving, shipping and exporting business, with memberships in all leading exchanges.

Mr. Fribourg became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1942, his son, Michel, who became a member of the Board in 1938, now serving in the United States army. His brother, Rene, is chairman of the board of the Continental Co. Also surviving are his widow and three daughters.



Jules Fribourg, New York, N. Y., Deceased

Oats Ceiling of July 26, 1944

The O.P.A. July 21 issued Supplement No. 2 to Food Products Regulation No. 2, oats, effective July 26.

The "standard grade" is No. 3 oats having a test weight of 27 pounds per bushel and a moisture content of not more than 14.5 per cent. Base prices for other grades and qualities are determined by adding or subtracting the premiums and discounts provided in Table I of Appendix A to or from the corresponding price for the "standard grade"; except, that oats grown in California and Nevada and in the counties of Lake and Klamath in Oregon are not required to be sold on grade and the base prices in paragraph (a) shall apply on all sales of such oats without discount or premium.

(a) Base prices by location for the "standard grade" of oats, and for other oats not required to be sold on grade, shall be as follows:

(1) At the following terminal base points, the prices per bushel as shown:

Terminal base point	Price per bushel
Chicago, Ill.	$0.76
Milwaukee, Wis.	.76
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	.72
Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.	.72
Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia.	.72
Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.	.74
St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.	.76
Philadelphia, Pa.	.835
Portland, Oregon	.71
Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.	.71
Ogden, Utah	.75

(2) At any interior rail point in Area A the highest price determined by deducting from the base price at any terminal base point the transportation charges per bushel from such interior rail point to such terminal base point at the lowest domestic carload freight rate.

(3) At any interior point in Area A, other than an interior rail or barge loading point, the base price at the nearest interior rail point.

(4) At any barge loading point, the price set forth in Table III of appendix A: *Provided,* That if any oats are shipped out of the barge loading point other than by barge, the base price on resale shall be the base price which would be applicable to such interior point if it were not also a barge loading point.

(5) At any interior point in Area B, the price set forth in Table IV of Appendix A opposite the state and county or parish wherein the interior point in question is situated. If any interior point lies in two price zones, its base price shall be the price of the higher zone. If any interior point lies in a zone for which no price is named, its base price shall be the highest base price in any county or parish abutting such zone.

(6) At the farm where grown (i) the base price of the nearest interior rail point or barge loading point (whichever is nearer to such farm) less 3c per bushel or (ii) the base price at the nearest barge loading point less 2c per bushel and less hauling allowance: *Provided,* That if not hauled and delivered to a barge loading point, the base price on resale shall be as in (i) above.

(b) For base prices on Canadian oats see Sec. 11 of this supplement.

MAXIMUM PRICE OF A PRODUCER.—(b) If you deliver the oats by truck or wagon from the farm where grown to an elevator or warehouse (not including a delivery to a feeder, store, or processing plant in Area B which is covered in paragraph (d) separately), your maximum prices per bushel, bulk, are as follows:

(1) If such elevator or warehouse is located within the switching, corporate town, or city limits in which a barge loading point is located, your maximum price is the base price at such barge loading point less 2 cents per bushel.

(2) If such elevator or warehouse is located at any interior point other than a barge loading point, your maximum price is the higher of either

(i) The base price at such point less 2 cents per bushel, or

(ii) (In order to allow such elevator or warehouse to handle the oats in a competive manner with a nearby barge loading point) The base price at the nearest barge loading point less 2 cents per bushel and less the hauling allowance provided in Section 5 (b) (5) depending on the distance from the elevator or warehouse to the barge loading point.

(3) If you store the oats in any elevator or warehouse located at an interior point and deliver them to your customer in storage, your maximum price shall be the base price at such point less one cent per bushel, but you must either pay or have deducted from the payment of the maximum price to you all accrued storage and handling charges, including the loading out charges. If your customer is also the warehouseman, the deduction for handling and loading shall be not less than one cent per bushel.

(c) (1) If you deliver the oats by truck or wagon from the farm where grown to your customers at a rail loading facility at an interior rail point, without loading into cars, your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at such point less 2 cents per bushel; or

(2) If you deliver the oats to your customer loaded aboard a rail car or barge, and if they are delivered at point of loading, your maximum price shall be the base price at point of loading less 1 cent per bushel; or

(3) If after so loading the oats on a rail car or barge, you deliver them to your customer following a rail or barge movement, your maximum price shall be the base price at point of loading less 1 cent per bushel but plus your transportation cost from the point of loading; *Provided,* That if after such a movement you store the oats, you must either pay or have deducted from the payment of such maximum price to you all accrued storage and handling charges, and the loading out charges. If your customer is also the warehouseman, such deduction for handling and loading out shall be not less than 1 cent per bushel.

(d) You may deliver the oats by truck or wagon to either a feeder, store, or processing plant, in which case your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at the farm where grown plus your transportation cost from such farm to the point of delivery to your customer.

(e) If you deliver the oats to your customer in any manner other than as provided above, your maximum price shall be the base price on the farm where grown plus 1 cent per bushel.

Sec. 9. MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SALES BY COUNTRY SHIPPERS. "Country shipper" is defined in Section 5 (b) (7) to mean, with respect to any lot of oats, a person who purchases and receives the oats from a producer in any quantity before any movement by rail or barge and delivers them to his customer at a point which is neither on the farm where grown nor at roadside near such farm, in any manner other than as a trucker-merchant or retailer.

This section sets forth the maximum prices for the ordinary "country shipper" marketing transactions. To these prices you may be entitled to add various charges which you may incur, or allowances for special handling of the oats, under the rules provided in Sec. 13. Subject to such additions, the maximum prices per bushel, bulk, for sales by a country shipper are as follows:

(a) If you deliver the oats in a lot of 60,000 pounds or more, or as a carload shipment, loaded in a rail car or barge, or after a movement by such rail car or barge, your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at the point where first so loaded plus your transportation cost, if any, from such point of loading; *Provided,* (1) That if, after such a movement you store the oats, you must either pay or have deducted from the payment to you of such maximum price all accrued storage and handling charges, and the loading out charges. If your customer is also the warehouseman, such deductions for handling and loading out shall be not less than 1 cent per bushel.

(2) If your delivery, after any movement by rail car or barge, is in a less-than-carload quantity, you shall add 2 cents per bushel if delivered to a feeder, or 1 cent per bushel if delivered to any other person, to your maximum price for a carload shipment as computed in paragraph (a), and plus your transportation cost, if any: *Provided,* That if in making delivery you do your own hauling, you shall add the hauling allowance, but if the distance is more than 60 miles, you shall not add the extra markup provided in this paragraph.

(b) If you deliver the oats in any quantity stored in the elevator or warehouse to which they were hauled by truck or wagon from the farm where grown, your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at the point where the elevator or warehouse is located, but you must either pay, or have deducted from payment of the maximum price to you, all accrued storage and handling charges, and the loading out charges. If your customer is also the warehouseman, the deduction for handling and loading out shall be not less than 1 cent per bushel.

(1) If you deliver the oats from such elevator or warehouse, except as provided in paragraph (c), in a less-than-carload quantity, your maximum price shall be the base price at such point plus 2 cents per bushel if delivered to a feeder, or plus 1 cent per bushel if delivered to any other person, and plus your transportation cost, if any: *Provided,* That if in making delivery you do your own hauling, you shall add the hauling allowance, but if the distance is more than 60 miles, you shall not add the extra markup provided in this paragraph.

(c) If you deliver the oats to an elevator or warehouse which is within the switching, corporate, town, or city limits in which a barge loading point is located, your maximum price shall be the base price at such barge loading point less 1 cent per bushel.

(d) If you deliver the oats from the farm where grown by a for-hire truck or wagon to a store, feeder, or processor, your maximum price shall be the base price at such farm, plus 2 cents per bushel, and plus your transportation cost. (If so delivered in your own truck, you would come under the definition of "trucker-merchant" and price accordingly.)

(e) The maximum price for the sale by a country shipper of any lot of oats handled in any manner not specified above shall be the base price at the farm where grown plus 1 cent per bushel.

Sec. 13.

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—(i) *Brokers.* The maximum service charge for all services of a broker with respect to a purchase and sale of any lot of oats is one-half cent per bushel.

(ii) *Commission Merchants.* The maximum service charge for all services of commission merchants with respect to a purchase and sale of any lot of oats is 1 cent per bushel.

(2) Subject to the limitations set forth in Sec. 12 of this supplement, any seller may add the service charge of a broker and any seller may add the service charge of a commission merchant to the maximum price he would otherwise be entitled to charge: *Provided,* That the seller actually incurs such charge and provided that no maximum price shall ever include more than 1 cent per bushel for broker's

[Concluded on Page 60]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Co-operative Does Not Dodge All Taxes

Grain & Feed Journals: Generally speaking farmer co-operatives pay taxes the same as other business.

They pay state and local property taxes.

They pay excise taxes.

They pay transportation taxes on the movement of goods or persons and taxes on communication services.

They pay social security and unemployment insurance taxes.

They pay stamp taxes, use taxes, import taxes, occupational taxes, and miscellaneous taxes on various commodities wherever other businesses pay them.

Many of them even pay income taxes—the reason that others do not, is that they have no income to tax, for farmer co-operatives are service—not profit—organizations.—M. Houck, gen. mgr., Farmers Co-operative, Inc., Stillwater, Okla.

Get Ready to Handle Big Crop of Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals: I want again to express to you my personal appreciation for the excellent material presented from time to time. My contention is and has been, Agricultural leadership has unintentionally overlooked the importance of getting before the public the Agricultural facts. For instance your report of foreign crops is ample evidence that the American farmer can look to supplying these countries with American grown crops only very temporarily. One man says, "other countries sell these countries their crops, we give ours away."

Whether true or not it is my humble opinion that the American farmer need look for lower prices in the coming months and that the headaches of those attempting to administer prices will be for support, rather than ceiling prices.

Representing several thousand acres of soybeans as a grower and as president of the American Soybean Ass'n., representing as it does the soybean industry, take the position it isn't too early to remind the railroads who have a most profitable business in the soybean crop, now is the time to assure the growers and other interests that an adequate supply of cars will be available at the time and place for moving the 1944 soybean crop out promptly. How well we recall the tragedy of 1943 when the railroads turned a deaf ear on the suggestions of the growers and elevators.

It isn't too early for the large soybean producing states to remind those who attempt to handle the marketing of our soybeans that growers will not condone the shipment of their good quality beans where the best of processing equipment is available to southern states as in previous years. We have their promise, performance is of greater value than promises in any type of endeavor.—J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill.

Wheat prices fluctuating near late June levels appear probable during July. Prospects for a large crop and heavy harvest movement indicate some additional weakness in prices. However, further declines are expected to be small since present prices are well below the ceiling level and are approaching the loan basis. Farmers' attitudes in regard to selling will be a major influence on the level of prices during the harvest period.—Kansas State College.

O.P.A. Enforcement

The Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is charged with having sold hominy feed above ceiling price. Treble damages are asked by the O.P.A., alleging the company based its selling price on the price paid for No. 2 yellow corn, rather than on the fob Milwaukee price.

New President of Oklahoma Ass'n

All Associations of grain dealers are having larger attendance at their annual meetings and doing better work in the interest of their members than ever before.

Among the grain dealers actively participating in Association work in Oklahoma is Gordon Hayton of Billings who has been a member of the Oklahoma Association for many years. Twenty-four years ago he started working in his father's elevator and two years later became an active partner with him under the firm name of Wm. Hayton & Son. In 1936 his father retired because of failing health.

Gordon Hayton since then has been sole owner and manager. He now owns two elevators in Billings; one a 40,000-bushel elevator is handling wheat, the other, a 12,000-bushel house is used for handling oats, barley and sorghums. The firm also handles feeds, seeds and coal, and naturally this year is working both houses to full capacity.

Gordon Hayton has been an active member of the Oklahoma Association so long and worked with the official board in various capacities that he is sure to give the organization an efficient administration.

Gordon Hayton, Billings, Okla., Pres. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 14, 15. National Hay Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 12-13. Urbana, Ill., College of Agriculture. The American Soybean Ass'n will celebrate its silver anniversary with an excellent two-day program. J. E. Johnson, Pres., Champaign, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Roofing and Siding of Grain Elevators

By Eugene Arms, Manager
Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

The use of wooden shingles and wooden siding for grain elevators and grain warehouses exposed to the locomotive spark hazards is practically a thing of the past. Before World War I the records of the Mill Mutuals showed a heavy percentage of grain elevator fires as having been caused by locomotive sparks on shingle roofs. Today that is almost an unknown cause. Possibly once a year a loss occurs on some remote property still covered with shingles.

There is not the same degree of fire hazard to wooden siding. Until the siding becomes broken and sparks can find a lodging place, the sparks bound harmlessly off into the dried grass and there start the fires to run back up the wooden siding. When exposed to other combustible property, a wooden sided building is much more apt to ignite than one covered with metal or a fire retardant siding.

Fire insurance rates do not differentiate between metal roofs, the so-called asbestos shingle roof, and any good grade of fire retardant roofing. They are all standard for purposes of rate making. Nor do the Mutual rates differentiate between metal siding and siding of acceptable fire retardant material. But the grade of siding which meets that test is more restrictive than in the case of a roof. In general the tar base shingles and roll roofing types of siding are not satisfactory, and do not take the same rate as metal.

A siding must be sufficiently fire retardant to withstand a sizable exposure fire, even though no buildings are adjacent. That exposure may come from a burning box car, a truck, a pile of grain doors or even a heavy grass fire. The felt and tar base shingles and rolls burn when exposed to a real fire. They withstand a spark or brand on a roof, but not a burning box car. The real asbestos base sidings may be even more acceptable than metal. There are several on the market that are good. Transite is a rather general name applied to this class of siding, although it specifically refers to only one of several. Some remarkable fire stops have been effected by this siding.

The advantage of lightning protection for an all metal clad building should not be overlooked. If roof, eaves, and every part of the building is enveloped in iron there is no need of lightning rods. No points are needed, but the grounds of standard lightning rod material are just as essential as the grounds of a regular lightning rod system. In fact such a building would be more subject to lightning if the grounding were omitted or were ineffective than would a wooden building. The grounded building, like the lightning rod, dissipates the difference in potential between the ground and the cloud, so that the violent discharge does not occur. An ungrounded metal building does not dissipate the charge, but provides the easiest path to the violent discharge. Therefore metal siding on any building should always be grounded.

How to Increase Acreage and Quality of Soft Wheat

By C. A. Helm
Professor of Field Crops—University of Missouri and Secretary Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n.

● The Missouri Experiment Station now has a well organized program for developing, producing, and distributing seed stocks. ● For many years we have been making careful comparative tests throughout the State on most of the important soil types, to determine those crops varieties which perform best when compared under variations of soil type; fertility levels; rainfall; growing season; winter resistance; lodge resistance; smut, scab, and rust resistance; and shattering habits; all considered along with yield.

● THESE TESTS are also utilized to make a careful and critical check on all new comers—those strains and varieties developed and introduced by Experiment Stations, individuals, and promoters.

● We use the Experiment Station Field at Columbia, for all preliminary tests and as a field laboratory to measure accurately the relative performance and productive capacity of new types, varieties, and strains, developed under plant breeding programs. ● Here, they are carefully compared in a competitive manner with every detail of their performance under observation. ● Only those which indicate important advantages over tested, and generally used and approved varieties, are carried out over the State for further testing under the varied soil and climatic conditions which exist.

● SPECIAL EMPHASIS is being placed on those qualities which must be combined into one and the same variety before it may be accepted as superior to those varieties already being used extensively. ● For example, an ideal variety of oats for Missouri must be one which combines early maturity, and a good straw, along with smut and rust resistance. ● A good grain producing variety of soybean must grow erect, develop strong upright side branches, have a light colored seed of high oil content, and be able to hold the mature seed for the combine without shattering.

● In the case of wheat, the variety must be winter hardy, produce a stiff straw, be resistant to loose smut and rust, and must ripen evenly, hold its grain well, and stand for the combine.

● Up to this point there is no conflict of interest between the farmer as the producer and the marketing and processing interests, the elevators and the mills. ● The millers demand a wheat which in addition to producing a high yield of flour, must produce a flour which will possess those qualities demanded by the soft wheat flour trade.

● No amount of pressure, publicity or discussion will reduce the acreage of a good yielding wheat of poor milling quality for a good milling wheat of a poor yield record. ● Penalties for poor milling wheats and premiums for good milling wheat will help to eliminate the poor milling varieties as is illustrated by Kawvale in competition with Clarkan.

● THE MISSOURI Station has been giving considerable attention to the matter of the milling qualities of wheat. ● Dr. Milton Poehlman of the Experiment Station staff is giving most of his time to small grain plant breeding, with emphasis on wheat and oats.

● The grain harvested from our wheat variety tests out over the State are milled and the flour baked, to determine their comparative merit. ● New varieties and strains are being developed by selection and hybridization. ● Crosses between varieties are being made in an attempt to combine all desirable characteristics into a single variety.

● From the progeny of such crosses, several thousand selections are grown each year in an attempt to find one or more with the right combination of qualities. The possibilities are great but the problem is even greater.

● As an illustration of the result of these methods, we now have selections from a cross made between Fulcaster and Missouri Early Premium. Some of them are more winter hardy and much higher in yield, and even earlier in maturity, than Missouri Early Premium.

● SEED IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—The Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n is an incorporated non-profit organization of seed growers, mostly farmers. ● The members are distributed well over the State and are all growers of certified seed. ● These growers are producing annually the best quality of seed grains obtainable, limited entirely to the better adapted varieties. These foundation seed stocks constitute an important, far-reaching, and steady flow of good seed for general use by other farmers.

● This organization is closely tied in with the Research and Experimental program of the Missouri Experiment Station in that the Secretary of the Association is also a member of the Station staff.

● The Agricultural Extension Service, through the County Agents and other Field Crops Extension men are also in close co-operation and constitute an effective force in the over-all program.

● If we are to progress rapidly in the increase of the best varieties, the elimination of the poor ones, and in materially raising the market quality of grains generally, we need a clear understanding of the problems and active support from the elevator interests, the millers, the wholesale and retail seed trade.

Sorghum Advisory Committee

A Grain Sorghums Advisory Committee has been appointed for the O.P.A., to represent growers, distributors and processors, composed of:

J. L. Young and John Stark, Kansas City; Ray Ayres, Slayton, Tex.; W. R. Archer, Houston, Tex.; Paul Bimmerman, Sherman, Tex.; S. E. Cone, Lubbock, Tex.; Ben U. Feuquay, Enid, Okla.; H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex.; E. R. Warren, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Mayer, St. Louis; Leo Potishman and K. K. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex.

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Maturities

WHEAT, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.
CORN, on demand, or Sept. 30, 1945.
RYE, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.
BARLEY, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.
GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, or June 30, 1945.
FLAXSEED, on demand, or Mar. 3 or June 30, 1945.

Jane Spaulding, Grain Merchandiser

In her office near the top of the Chamber of Commerce Building Jane C. Spaulding commands a view of the grain boats entering Buffalo harbor, and can turn to a 'phone at her elbow and sell grain out of the boats to some interior buyer in New York or New England.

Perhaps the grain sold is already in store in one of the elevators of the far-flung Cargill organization which employs Miss Spauldnig as grain salesman and operates in Buffalo alone three elevators, the Electric, the Great Eastern and the Superior, with a total capacity of close to 8,000,000 bus.

As a resident of Aberdeen, S. D., during her growing years Miss Spaulding knew how the farmers in the Dakotas struggled to make their crops and knew what wheat, corn, barley and oats looked like in the field.

After being graduated from the University of South Dakota she worked in a bank and on the side sold used cars for her father's automobile agency. Last summer she went into training with Cargill, Inc., as grain salesman and was sent from Minneapolis to Buffalo. She has been down in grain boats unloading, and has prowled up and down the elevators.

Well posted on freight rates in her own territory of up-state New York and Northern Pennsylvania and the phraseology of the grain trade Miss Spaulding can quote a dealer in the interior a price over 'phone or by telegraph.

Altho her attractive personality suggests the fashion magazine Miss Spaulding in her spare moments reads crop bulletins and trade reports.

Miss Jane C. Spaulding, Grain Saleswoman, Buffalo, N. Y.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for September delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option High	Option Low	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 24	July 25
Wheat														
Chicago	171⅜	155	158⅛	157⅜	157⅛	157⅝	157	156⅝	156½	156⅝	156½	155⅞	155	155¾
Minneapolis	163⅜	150	155⅛	154⅛	153⅝	153½	153⅛	152⅞	152¾	152⅜	152⅛	151⅝	150	151
Kansas City	171⅜	148¾	150⅞	150⅜	150⅜	150½	150	149⅞	149¾	149¾	148¾	149¼	148¾	149
Duluth, durum	162⅜	153¼	157¼	156⅝	157⅜	157⅞	156⅛	156	155⅝	155⅝	156	156	154	154½
Milwaukee	171⅜	155	158¼	157⅜	157⅛	157¾	157	156¾	156½	156⅝	156½	155⅞	155⅛	155¾
Rye														
Chicago	134	104	115	114½	113⅝	114¼	111⅝	110⅜	110¾	109⅞	109⅝	107⅞	106	107⅝
Minneapolis	125½	102⅝	112¾	112¼	111⅝	112	109⅞	109⅛	108¾	108¼	108⅛	106⅛	104½	106⅛
Winnipeg, October	130⅞	104¼	112¾	111½	110⅞	111⅝	110	108⅝	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	108⅛	105⅞	106⅞
Oats														
Chicago	78½	68	72⅞	72½	72½	73¼	73	72½	72⅝	72⅞	73	72⅛	71½	72
Barley														
Chicago	125¼	108¾	115½	115½	115	115½	114¾	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	113⅜	113⅞

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Marion, Ind., July 24.—Wheat quality and yield fair; other crops being cut short on account of dry weather. Oats about two-thirds average; corn and soybean being badly hurt.—Thomas Milling Co.

Enid, Okla., July 13.—Crop estimates for Oklahoma gathered at our district meetings indicated a wheat crop of between 65 and 70 million bushels.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y., Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Plainview, Neb., July 21.—Small grain no good in this community. Corn looks mighty good so far, but crops are never sure in this territory until they are in the bins or cribs. Moisture is good so far.—Dickinson Grain Co.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Drought conditions in Shelby County have reached a serious stage and now threaten to curtail the production of corn, and soybeans. H. W. Dwight Brinson, county agricultural agent, reports cinch bug damage to hundreds of acres of corn.—W. B. C.

Emington, Ill., July 22.—Growing crops look fine here but will need rain in near future. New oats now being combined are of good quality but will not average over 30 bus. per acre, not many to market as acreage is small.—Robinson Grain Co., Harland Robinson.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Drought conditions continue serious over Indiana and much crop damage has resulted, according to the weather bureau's latest crop report. Soy beans are making slow progress and are needing rain. Meadows and pastures have largely dried up.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—Good rain is needed over most of Illinois, and the lack of adequate rainfall is becoming a serious matter in many areas from central Illinois southward. Over many areas from west-central Illinois southeastward a serious drought has been progressively developing since about June 1.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Bertrand, Neb., July 21.—This may be known as a dry part of the country but it doesn't hold true this year. About July 4 our wheat looked very promising but since that time we have had black rust and hessian fly. Some of the wheat will make about 5 bus. and some 30 bus. to the acre. Corn looks the best it has in history.—Bertrand Mill & Elevator Co., Don Mintun, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., July 15.—New oats have a bright color, test weight ranging from 18 to 36 lbs., depending entirely on when the crop was seeded and growing conditions in the various localities. Yields generally are lower than expected and most of the oats are being kept on the farm for feed and seed. The crop in the northern third of the state is reported as more promising.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Brookings, S. D.—Much of central South Dakota wheat crop is rapidly being destroyed by stem rust in the worst outbreak of this disease since 1935, perhaps since 1916, W. F. Bucholtz, state college experiment station plant pathologist asserted. Many fields of winter wheat and Ceres spring wheat in south-central counties which three weeks ago looked capable of producing 30 or more bushels an acre will certainly produce less than five.

Winchester, Ind., July 22.—Corn is doing fairly well. Beans are looking good. Saw corn that was shoulder high that was tasseling out. There is a lot of good corn, and I don't think the crop has been damaged over 10 or 15 per cent yet. People are entirely out of corn and this is making them grab these oats. They are paying as high as 80c a bushel. Feeders are paying 80 to 90c a bushel for them. The test weight on those that have been thrashed and brought to market is good. I haven't heard of anything less than about 28 to 30 lbs. We are harvesting as large a hay crop as we have had for ten years. Cutting it from the fields. The hay mows are full and all the farmers can do in the second or third cutting of alfalfa is to bale it up some place. It is selling around $15 to $18 a ton baled.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Spokane, Wash., July 18.—A bumper winter wheat crop in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana is predicted by members of Spokane Farm Credit Administration.—F. K. H.

Ney, O., July 30.—The community about here is having a record breaking crop of wheat. The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is operating from 12 to 18 hrs. a day to care for the big volume of wheat that is coming in. The company is located on the Cincinnati & Northern Railroad and is not being supplied with the necessary cars to move the wheat. As a result its 50,000-bu. elevator is filled to the roof and for the past few days, to receive the vast volume of wheat, it has been running it on the ground near the elevator by running a spout from the top of the elevator head to the outside of the building where it has fallen in a large pile, from 50 to 60 ft. high. There is now some 55,000 bus. in the pile and more coming in. The wheat is bone dry and all testing from 60 to 62.5. People are coming from miles around to view the unusual sight.—W. E. Gest.

Decatur, Ill., July 22.—This is the critical time for corn and soybeans. Both of these crops are very spotty. One can see corn ranging from a foot in height to stalks six feet tall and well tasseled. If moisture is not received soon, crop prospects will start to decline. In sections where conditions have been favorable, the corn looks good. Lack of adequate rainfall in dry areas caused corn to make slow growth and is tasseling short. Some local damage from chinch bugs and corn borer, and grasshoppers are now beginning to emerge from clover fields and are going into other crops. The most advanced fields of soybeans are starting to pod. In the dry area plants are short, and moisture is badly needed. The stage of development of this crop is also about as spotted as you ever see. Outcome of the crop will depend entirely on the amount of rain received and how soon.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Omaha, Neb., July 15.—Harvesting started in some parts of Nebraska, especially in the southern and eastern sections. Wheat reported to have high moisture content and in some fields it was necessary to use binders instead of combines. General condition and maturity of wheat varies considerably. In some fields heads are well filled and yields are above expectation. Black stem rust reported in spotted areas, mostly in south central, southwestern and the panhandle areas. Estimated yield varies considerably. Opinions expressed at Omaha Grain Exchange indicate that there is grave danger that July 1st estimate of 46,903,000 bus. of winter wheat for Nebraska will not be realized. Wheat on our Kansas branches is in about the same condition as that reported above for Nebraska. Production reduced by winter kill and unfavorable weather and yield of only eleven bushels per acre expected this year in some areas compared with 20 bus. last year.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

1944-45 Wheat Supply Allocated

The War Food Administration said July 21 that 1944-45 supplies of wheat in the United States, which probably will exceed 1,500 million bushels, should be sufficient not only to meet all essential requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, but also should provide a substantial carryover as a protection against the possibility of shorter supplies in 1945-46.

To make possible fulfillment of these two-year needs, WFA is allocating this year's wheat supply even though the current domestic crop outlook for 1944 is the best in history. Estimates on July 1 indicated a harvest of 1,128 million bushels, compared with 836 million bushels in 1943, and a 1937-41 average of 858 million bushels. The largest previous harvest, in 1915, slightly exceeded 1 billion bushels.

By allocating supplies in this year of apparent plenty, WFA hopes to conserve sufficient stocks to provide a safeguard for another year. The 1944 wheat allocations represent the planned division of expected supplies among U. S. civilians, U. S. military and other war agencies, and among the allies, friendly nations and liberated areas.

The allocation of wheat this year is important not only from the standpoint of wheat, but from that of the over-all grain supply. Feed grains, particularly corn, have been in tight supply and wheat has been used in considerable volume to replace customary feed grains.

Reduces Kansas Wheat Crop

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—In spite of the government forecast of a 208,000,000 bus. crop in Kansas, we find a decided difference of opinion. Many reports come to us from what we consider very reliable sources, and in addition we have figures from our own elevator managers, which cover a wide area from the central through the west central and northwest portions of the state, and we are convinced from this information that Kansas will not produce the government figure.

Certainly we do not doubt that Kansas raised a large crop of wheat, also a crop of fine quality wheat, though it appears the protein will be lower than for several years past, but we cannot approach the government figures in making our calculations. We think that on perhaps 5 million acres a better than normal yield was received, making a 22 bushel average, and on the other 5 million acres left for harvest we estimate a probable average of 11 to 12 bushels so that we get a harvested crop of 165 to 170 million bushels.—H. L. Robinson.

Spring Wheat Threatened by Stem Rust

Minneapolis, July 22.—Weather in the Northwest the past two weeks has generally been very satisfactory for crop development. Prospects have been well maintained, although unsatisfactory developments are becoming more noticeable as harvest is approaching. In the southern Red River Valley, southern and southwestern Minnesota and some portions of eastern South Dakota it is apparent that both yields and quality will suffer as a result of almost continuous excessive moisture through the season. In the higher lands west, however, benefits of ample moisture are equally apparent. The presence of stem rust is reported in widespread areas but, up to this writing, damage has been restricted to nonresistant types of wheat. Considering that bread wheat in the north is two to three weeks from harvest, this disease constitutes a potential hazard. Apparently, much of the rust present this year is of a type which attacks durum wheat and since this crop is some three to four weeks from maturity, weather developments during that period will have a very important bearing on the outcome.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford, Vice-Pres.

Food Products Regulation No. 2

The O.P.A. July 21 issued Food Products Regulation No. 2, effective July 26, evidently to be used in connection with ceilings on all grains. Supplement No. 1 deals with sales by retailers, No. 2 is the oats ceiling published elsewhere.

Sec. 2.5 covers merchandising markups permitted various classes of transactions. Sec. 2.6 relates to pricing by processors; Sec. 2.7 to sales of grains for special purposes; Sec. 5.1 to maximum prices for sales of grain on future markets.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average $1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, $2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, $1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at $2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fort Worth receipts of wheat in June were about 2,200 cars with average protein 12.70 per cent.

Decatur, Ill., July 15.—Very few oats will be shipped out from this section. Most elevators report they are not receiving enough oats to take care of their immediate local requirements.—The Baldwin Elevator Co.

Enid, Okla.—Of the 7,200 cars of wheat received at Enid during June about 97 per cent graded No. 1 and No. 2 with test weight averaging better than 60 lbs. Protein averaged 11.70 per cent, compared with 12.80 per cent for June, 1943.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14.—The Lew Hill Grain Co. received the first car of 1944 wheat on the Indianapolis market this season. Wally Springer of New Lebanon was the shipper. Car tested No. 1 R. W., tough (14.2 per cent), 60 lb.—F. K. Sale.

El Dorado, Kan.—Farmers in Butler County are selling their wheat direct to the elevators this year. This is shown by the fact that only three applications for federal wheat loans have been filed with the A.A.A. Little grain is being stored on the farms.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—Receipts of new wheat in June here and at Hutchinson together amounted to approximately 5,000 cars of which 94 per cent graded No. 1 and No. 2. Protein in Wichita receipts of wheat is running lower than last year with an estimate of approximately 11 per cent.

Ottawa, Ont., July 13.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain, in bushels, were delivered from the farms in western Canada the week ended July 13: Wheat, 7,931,761; oats, 2,225,476; barley, 835,467; rye, 28,444; flaxseed, 25,464; since Aug. 1, 1943, compared to same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: wheat, 290,280,958 (250,575,053); oats, 128,650,259 (113,490,826); barley, 79,734,288 (80,664,370); rye, 4,602,120 (8,958,842); flaxseed, 14,361,291 (11,321,581).—S. S. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

June Receipts and Shipments

The following reports of receipts and shipments of grain during June, expressed in bushels, were received too late for publication with reports from other markets in the July 12 issue of Grain and Feed Journals:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
WHEAT				
Indianapolis	950,400	890,000	882,000	685,000
New York	1,630,905	3,974,030	1,401,000	3,833,000
Portland, Ore.	885,913	675,291	.....	.....
CORN				
Indianapolis	802,400	1,213,000	176,800	715,000
New York	1,450	4,800	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	5,720	79,553	.....	.....
OATS				
Indianapolis	75,000	297,500	110,000	145,000
New York	30,300	63,000	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	170,914	154,578	.....	.....
RYE				
Indianapolis	.....	59,400	28,800	7,200
New York	2,000	1,600	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	6,881	1,566	.....	.....
BARLEY				
Indianapolis	.....	36,000	.....	6,000
New York	.....	1,666	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	117,548	195,350	.....	.....
SOYBEANS				
Indianapolis	12,800	147,200	.....	72,000
New York	.....	753,045	.....	.....
KAFIR-MILO				
Portland, Ore.	5,199	.....	.....	.....
GRAIN SORGHUM				
Indianapolis	3,200	.....	8,000	.....
FLAXSEED				
New York	435,591	45,000	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	74,552	27,489	.....	.....
HAY				
Portland, Ore.	*134	*151	.....	.....

*Tons.

Ottawa, Ont., July 13.—Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States the week ended July 13, by vessel and rail, in bushels was: wheat, 4,459,099; oats, 325,352; barley, 817,206. Total shipments since Aug. 1, 1943, in bushels were: Wheat, 204,164,419; oats, 63,923,135; barley, 29,088,640; rye 8,875,138; flaxseed, 10,293,306.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New Orleans, La., July 1.—The following amounts of grain, expressed in bushels, were loaded at New Orleans during June, compared with a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 199,849 (2,500); corn, 23,307 (150,012); oats, 6,000 (8,478). Grain exported from New Orleans during the fiscal year ending June, 1944 as compared with the preceding year, in parentheses, expressed in, bushels: Wheat, 1,154,574 (367,016); corn, 1,036,717 (367,761); oats, 223,450 (56,741).—J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector, New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.

Receipts at Pacific Northwest Markets

Spokane, Wash., maintained and increased its supremacy as the chief grain inspection center in the Pacific Northwest in the fiscal year ended June 30th.

Inspections of car lots of wheat in transit in Spokane totaled 21,079 cars as compared with inspections of 18,106 cars in the year ending June 30, 1943.

These inspections in Spokane were greater than the combined inspections reported at all other interior primary markets in the Pacific Northwest.

In the fiscal year grain inspections at Seattle and Tacoma totaled 13,707 as compared with 19,183 in 1943. Inspection at the Columbia ports of Portland, Astoria, Longview and Vancouver for '44 fiscal year were 17,071 cars as compared with 12,217 in '43.

Inspections at Walla Walla, Pendleton and Lewiston totaled 21,076 cars as compared with 16,020 in the year ended in 1930.—F. K. H.

Oats Ceiling of July 26

[Continued from Page 60]

over, allowed 1c for 30 lbs., 1.5c for 32 lbs., 2c for 34 lbs.; No. 4 oats under 85 per cent are discounted 3c if under 27 lbs., 2c if 27 lbs. or over, allowed 0.5c if 32 lbs., and 1c if 34 lbs.

Discounts are also provided for No. 1, 2 and 3 feed oats, and No. 1, 2 and 3 mixed feed oats. Additional discounts are to be taken if carrying the following grade notations: Weevily 1c, smutty 2c, tough 1c, garlicky 2c, ergoty 2c.

Appendix A contains a table of premiums and discounts under standard grade, a description of Area A; base prices at barge loading points; list of state and county base prices in Area 5.

The War Contracts Price Adjustment Board announced that it has determined that, under Section (i) (1) (C) of the Renegotiation Act of 1943, wheat, corn and other grain will be exempt from renegotiation. The exemption applies to farmers and other basic producers of agricultural commodities and those who trade in such product or handle or transport them without processing them.

An Elevator Built for Service

The new plant of the Clover Leaf Elevator Co. at Hoyleton, Ill., comprises a working house, four concrete bins, feed warehouse and seed cleaning house.

Being located in Southern Illinois, the practice is to buy wheat on the cleaned basis. Accordingly, on the first floor of the working house is a Eureka No. 9 Cleaner driven by the same 15-h.p. motor that drives the two elevator legs by line shaft.

Cleaned grain is elevated to the cupola and there distributed by spout to 8 self-cleaning bins in the working house, or by a 9-in. screw conveyor driven by 5-h.p. inclosed motor, to the four concrete bins. These bins are 24 ft. in diameter and 42 ft. high on the inside. They were built by J. E. Reeser. Under these bins, which have a combined capacity of 60,000 bus., is a 9-in. screw conveyor driven by 10-h.p. motor to return grain to the working house for conditioning or loading out.

Loaded trucks are weighed on two scales, one of 20,000 lbs. capacity being in the driveway, and the other, also a Fairbanks, of 50,000 lbs. capacity with a concrete deck long enough for trailer trucks. Beams of both are in the office. In the driveway is a concrete receiving pit covered with heavy iron grates, and a heavy-duty truck hoist. The office equipment includes a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

CUSTOM FEED GRINDING is done with a Kelly Duplex ear corn crusher and self-feeder set ahead of a Gruendler Hammer Mill with 75-h.p. direct connected motor. There is also a vertical feed mixer. Ground grains may be sacked or run bulk into wagon or truck.

In the feed warehouse is room for 120 tons of bagged feeds. Storage bins are built over this warehouse for feed grains only. Most of these bins have double spouting so that grains may be loaded sacked or bulk. An elevator leg takes the grain up to a distributor spout directing it to the various bins.

THE SEED HOUSE has a Super 109-D Cleaner with a Dual-Clone Dust Collector on the second floor. An elevator leg takes the dirty seed to the cleaner, where the clean seed and tailings are spouted separately to the work floor for sacking.

The clean seed bagging spout is equipped with a 2-way valve so seed grains may be directed into another leg for elevation into four bulk bins provided in this building. These bins also have double spouting so seed may be sacked or loaded in bulk. Both legs and the cleaner are driven by a 7.5-h.p. motor mounted on the cleaner. A metal spout from the distributing head in the cupola leads outside for those customers who have their grains custom cleaned in bulk.

A Clow-Winter Ceresan Treater with motor-operated feeder is attached to this spout so that seed grain may be treated for smut. In this building are a scarifying machine for sweet clover and a buckhorn mill.

The buildings are of wood, covered with heavy corrugated metal. The plant is situated on the Illinois Southern, now known as the Missouri-Illinois Railroad, about 50 miles east of St. Louis, a switch making it convenient to load and unload cars. Partners in the company are A. R. Fricke and B. K. Collmeyer.

Concrete Bins, Feed Warehouse, Seed Cleaning House of Clover Leaf Elevator, at Hoyleton, Ill.

Oats Ceiling of July 26

[Continued from Page 55]

service charges and 1 cent per bushel for commission merchant's charges.

(b) ELEVATION CHARGES *which may be added to your maximum price.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), if oats are unloaded into an elevator or warehouse from a rail car, barge, or vessel, the maximum price of the seller shall be increased by 1 cent per bushel, provided the seller has actually incurred the expense of such elevation or handling, including loading out, except that if the seller is not the warehouseman and the expense he incurs or bears is less than 1 cent per bushel, he shall add to his maximum price only the actual amount so incurred or borne.

(2) When any lot of oats is transferred from rail cars or barge through an elevator or warehouse to lake vessel, the elevation or handling charges actually incurred by the seller (but not exceeding the charges in effect December 6, 1943) may be added to his maximum price: *Provided,* That if the oats are handled through an elevator or warehouse operated by the seller, he may add 1 cent per bushel.

(c) INSPECTION AND WEIGHING CHARGES.—(1) Where to complete a contract of sale of oats official inspection is necessary, the cost thereof shall be borne by the seller.

(2) Where to complete a contract of sale of oats official weighing is necessary the cost thereof may be borne by either seller or buyer as the parties may agree: *Provided,* That if paid by the buyer, such expenditure shall not be added to the maximum price for any resale of said oats.

(d) SACKS AND SACKING.—(1) When oats are sold in sacks furnished by the seller, there may be added to the appropriate maximum price the reasonable market value of the sacks used (not exceeding any maximum price established thereon) plus a sacking charge of 2½ cents per bushel.

(2) When oats are sold in sacks furnished by the buyer and the seller does the sacking, there may be added to the appropriate maximum price a sacking charge of 2½ cents per bushel.

(3) These charges may be added to the appropriate maximum price for succeeding sales while the oats are sold in sacks.

(e) STORAGE AND CARRYING CHARGES.—(1) If the seller, under a contract of sale, agrees to carry the oats beyond the date of sale, there may be added to the maximum price otherwise applicable a storage and carrying charge of not to exceed 1/25 of a cent per bushel per day, commencing at any agreed time after date of sale and continuing to the date of delivery or shipment, or until five days after the date which the buyer names as the shipping or delivery date, whichever is earlier, provided that the buyer incurs no other cost of storage and carrying charge upon such oats during that period.

(2) For any resale, the maximum price of the seller shall not be increased for any such storage and carrying charges so added.

(3) This provision for the addition of storage and carrying charges shall have no application to oats stored or remaining on the farm where grown.

(f) Under certain special conditions persons performing several marketing functions may add to their maximum price merchandising markups for special services. These markups, and the conditions under which they may be added, are set forth in Section 2.5 of Food Products Regulation No. 2.

No. 1 oats are allowed a premium of 4 cts for 32 lb., and 5 cts for 34 lb.; No. 2 oats 3c for 30 lb., 3.5c for 32 lb., and 4c for 34 lb.; No. 3 oats 2c for 30 lb., 2.5c for 32 lb., 3c for 34 lb.; No. 4 oats 85 per cent S. C. or better are discounted 2c if under 27 lbs., 1c if 27 or

[Concluded on Page 59]

Supply Trade

Midland, Mich.—An eastern branch of its fumigant division has been established by the Dow Chemical Co. at Philadelphia, Pa., in charge of Geo. F. Kerbey.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. on July 24 took off restrictions on 26 types of construction equipment, including concrete buggies and carts, concrete chutes, concrete surfacing machines, construction material conveyors, material handling derricks, pile hammers.

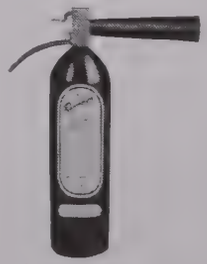
Washington, D. C.—Scales and balances are listed among serious shortages, the estimated production for the third quarter being only $1,600,000; and the W.P.B. will consider applications from manufacturers desiring to produce them, and who can do so without interfering with war production and without increasing their labor force.

Washington, D. C.—On July 29 an order will be issued by the W.P.B. permitting the placing of unrated orders for machine tools and equipment under certain conditions. On Aug. 15 will be issued an order which will set up procedures by which individual manufacturers who have facilities and manpower not needed for the war effort, and where the material is available, could get permission thru the War Production Board field officers to make civilian articles not now allowed or to exceed present limits on the quantities of articles whose production at present is permitted.

A Quick Fire Extinguisher

The No. 4 Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Fire Extinguisher is scientifically designed for ease of handling and for complete safety. With one hand, in a single movement, you can remove the extinguisher from its rack, aim and discharge it into the fire without an interrupting motion. No valve to turn, no hose to handle. Just aim and press the thumb-trigger for instant, accurate action.

The extinguisher, which meets the Underwriters' approval, is especially effective against oil, grease, paint, gasoline and electrical fires. It actually smothers the flame and cools the combustibles to a below ignition temperature. It is portable, and light weight. The thumb-trigger valve makes it possible to use as much or as little of the carbon dioxide as necessary. One charge of carbon dioxide will put out a number of small fires. It is possible to have this Extinguisher recharged by any nearby carbonic company at a cost of approximately $2.



Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguisher

This extinguisher does not contaminate, stain or otherwise harm any materials, motors or other equipment. It leaves no residue. Does not conduct electricity.

This same type of extinguisher is used by the United States Army and Navy in ships, planes and tanks. Every plant should have at least one of these efficient non-corrosive extinguishers. The charge never deteriorates, nor needs to be replaced because of aging. It is always ready for instant action. Available for shipment without a priority rating. It is supplied by Seedburo Equipment Co.

Alfalfa Hay Products Committee

An alfalfa hay products industry advisory committee has been named to aid the O.P.A., composed of J. C. Hearn, Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., Chandler, Ariz.; R. E. Nye, Denver Alfalfa Milling and Products Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Small, Neodesha, Kan.; W. R. Embleton, Saunders Mills, Toledo, O.; R. P. Johnson, Elk Valley Alfalfa Mills, Independence, Kan.; William T. Morin, Alden, Minn.; John A. Caple, Toledo, O.; N. B. Waldo, El Reno, Okla.; S. W. Douthill, Meadow Brook Farms, Nazareth, Pa.; L. T. Murphy, Allied Mills, Omaha, Neb., and Don E. Merrick, Central Mills, Inc., Dunbridge, O.

Tire tubes for passenger cars, trucks, tractors and implements were removed from rationing July 1.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,897	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,381	47,784
Feb. 26	34,881	1,344	13,652	48,476
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar. 11	34,157	1,387	13,788	48,958
Mar. 18	34,076	1,394	13,924	48,226
Mar. 25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr. 1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092
Apr. 8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,882
Apr. 15	28,621	1,351	15,029	48,431
Apr. 22	27,436	1,445	16,097	49,066
Apr. 29	26,815	1,450	15,821	46,736
May 6	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267
May 13	28,716	1,466	15,590	41,239
May 20	31,257	1,600	16,022	39,186
May 27	34,739	1,473	16,944	38,200
June 3	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370
June 10	39,285	1,443	18,112	39,776
June 17	38,140	1,432	18,480	39,584
June 24	43,631	1,457	20,393	41,498
July 1	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196
July 8	49,137	1,440	20,710	37,275
July 15	48,611	1,416	22,079	37,638
July 22	46,561	1,259	23,286	39,188

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0
			1944			
Jan. 15	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0

FARM PRICES

Jan. 15	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0
			1944			
Jan. 15	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—The annual inspection of all public grain warehouses required under the Grain Warehouse Inspection provisions of the Agricultural Code has been completed. Inspectors called on all public grain warehouses, numbering 411, and examined each lot of grain in storage for insect infestation. In these examinations, the Bureau's inspectors examined 2,630 lots of grain, involving a total tonnage of 113,931 tons and found 121 lots of grain involving 6,656 tons of grain to be infested with grain weevil to such an extent that these lots were declared a public nuisance. There were 315 lots of grain involving 16,900 tons showing a trace of weevil infestation. At the end of June, there were 418 grain warehouses registered in California for the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—Richard S. Law, president and managing director of United Grain Growers, Ltd., with headquarters in Winnipeg, recently made application for membership in the Vancouver Grain Exchange.

Fort William, Ont.—Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., has refitted its idle mill here for the purpose of producing starch and wheat gluten from flour. The initial capacity will be 15 tons of starch and 3 tons of gluten daily. The mill had been idle since the depression of the 1930s.

St. John, N. B.—William J. Stack, for many years connected with the handling and export of grain as timekeeper at the Canadian National grain elevator, died recently. Death came unexpectedly, for, although he had a heart ailment and low blood pressure for about a year, he had been active until two days prior to his death.—Wm. McN.

Georgetown, P. E. I.—On Prince Edward Island sponsors of harness races have been substituting prizes consisting of grain and feed, for the usual cash purses. Recently, 500 bus. of oats were offered for first place in one race. Feed for not only horses, but cattle and hogs has also been put up as prizes. Both domestic and imported grains and feeds are offered.—Wm. McN.

St. John, N. B.—When A. J. MacLaggan, manager of the St. John Milling Co., manufacturers and wholesalers of feeds, learned that P. F. George, living near the mill, was building and opening a playground for children of the section, he donated $10. He said he welcomed the project as he had feared that boys and girls would be injured by the company trucks or by freight cars there for loads. He welcomed anything that would keep the children from danger and the playground is reported to have improved conditions noticeably about the feed plant by reducing the number of youngsters playing on, or near, the property.—Wm. McN.

COLORADO

Dolores, Colo.—Keene McGalliard, manager of the Dolores flour mill, has taken over the management of the Dolores warehouse, succeeding George Fredriksen who had held the position for several years. The warehouse deals in wheat and beans and is owned by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. Mr. McGalliard will continue operation of the flour mills, he stated.

Louisville, Colo.—Mirrell Brown of Lafayette is the new manager of the Louisville Elevator, succeeding Wayne Bickel who left June 1.

ILLINOIS

Sheldon, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator has installed a new hammer mill.

Tinley Park, Ill.—Thatcher Davis, 53, feed dealer, died recently of a heart attack.

Bethany, Ill.—G. H. Whitham will assist Charles Connaghan, office manager, at the O. W. Livergood & Co.

Buckley, Ill.—The two elevators owned and operated by the Buckley Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., have been given new coats of paint.

Minier, Ill.—Roland Maas, employed by the Peine Grain Co., badly cut two fingers in a planing machine at the company's plant recently.

Burkesville, Ill.—George Brown, of Fults, is now wheat buyer at the Becker Milling Co.'s local elevator, succeeding the late Herman Oldendorph.

Mazon, Ill.—The large steel vault in the former Piper City First National Bank building is being moved here for the Farmers Grain Co.—P. J. P.

Emery (Maroa p. o.), Ill.—The Victor C. DeWein elevator was damaged by fire on July 14, the blaze communicated to the structure from a grass fire.

Osco, Ill.—Spencer Johnstone, who formerly operated an oil truck for the Stark-Henry Service Co., now is managing the Henry-Stark Service Co. elevators and feed mixing mill here and at Orion.

Maquon, Ill.—The Maquon Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its charter extended for 25 years from June 21, 1944, by amendments to its articles of incorporation. The corporation was organized June 21, 1919.

Walnut, Ill.—The Walnut Grain Co. for the year ended April 30, 1944, reported net income of $11,815.42. Howard Smith, manager of the elevator, reported total value of sales for the year as $476,000.68; grain handled, 420,090 bus.

Bryce (Goodwine p. o.), Ill.—The Bryce Elevator was broken into recently, Mgr. Ben Williams reported, and about $30 in bills and change was taken from the cash drawer. Entrance to the office was gained by removing a window.

Henning, Ill.—The construction of a new circular concrete grain storage bin 25 ft. in diameter and 74 ft. in height is in progress for the Henning Grain Co. which will have a capacity of 24,820 bus. J. E. Reeser & Sons have the contract.

Springfield, Ill.—Lewis Ziegler, Peoria, has bid $25,000 for purchase of 28 acres and abandoned buildings formerly used by the city water works near the Sangamon River north of the city. Mr. Ziegler plans to manufacture livestock feed at the site.—P. J. P.

Strawn, Ill.—Harry Tjardes has been authorized by the War Production Board to build a circular concrete grain storage bin. This bin is to be 25 ft. in diameter, 54 ft. in height and will have a capacity of 17,520 bus. J. E. Reeser & Sons have the contract. George Saathoff has the contract to install new dump sink and grates, raise the cupola 12 ft. and install Howell Head Drive, motor and Hall Distributor.

Cooper (Washington p. o.), Ill.—George Rader of Hudson, Ill., purchased the Cooper Grain Elevator at the recent public auction. He took immediate possession of the elevator and is operating the plant. He will move his family to Washington in the near future.

Dunkel (Assumption p.o.), Ill.—Preference rating application has been submitted by Rink & Scheib to the W.P.B. for permission to build a circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 55 ft. in height with a capacity of 19,000 bus. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.

Erie, Ill.—The grain, lumber and coal business of Riordan & Pfundstein was sold recently by the administrator of the Bert L. Pfundstein estate to the Rock River Lumber Co. of Prophetstown, who has taken possession of the grain business. The coal and lumber business will be turned over to the new owners Aug. 1.

Ashton, Ill.—The Lee County Grain Ass'n elevator was destroyed by fire the night of July 2. Hal L. Dubbs, 45, fire chief, dropped dead as he reached the scene of the fire. The blaze was beyond control when firemen arrived and little could be done to save the building. There was little grain in the elevator, loss of which is estimated at $35,000.

Galton, Ill.—Horton Bros. & Harder have purchased the local elevator from Clark Fullerton and associates. Kenneth Ullrich, who has been in charge as manager, will remain in that capacity for the new owner. Alvin Birch will assist him. Horton Bros. & Harder, headquarters Garrett, besides the local and Garrett elevators own houses at Pesotum, Bourbon and Sloan.

Wendel (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—B. P. Greenfield, manager of the Wendel Grain Co. elevator for the past eight years, has retired from active business after 38 years of continuous service. He will retain his interests in several elevators in Iowa and do a little traveling in that connection, he stated. Mr. Greenfield started in business in Woden, Ia., when he elevated grain with a blind horse for power. He and his family reside in Mendota.

Decatur, Ill.—Damage estimated at $5,000 was done to the plant of the Decatur Milling Co. when fire broke out July 7. Main loss was water damage to sacks, belts, machinery and wooden chutes thru which water cascaded to all floors when the sprinkler system went into action and water from firemen's hoses added to the amount. The fire started in a drier on the sixth floor and spread to the cyclone house on the seventh. Friction started the blaze. There was little damage to feed and cereal stock stored in the building.—P. J. P.

Danville, Ill.—Taking testimony in the Lauhoff Grain Co.'s suit to recover $80,000 fire loss damage from the Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., has been concluded and Judge W. C. Lindley took the case under advisement. This suit is a result of a fire Oct. 25, 1942, which destroyed the grain building on E. North St. formerly occupied by the Fecker Brewery. Lauhoff held two policies of $40,000 each with the Hartford company. The policies originally were issued on his Chicago Heights plant. The defendant company contends that the change of coverage from Chicago Heights to Danville had not been effected and also that notice to make the change was not handled in the proper manner. Lauhoff purchased the insurance in Detroit, Mich.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

John M. Lowery, 63, an attorney, who was chief state grain inspector under the late Gov. Horner, died July 18 in Franklin Blvd. Hospital.

Harry Schumacher, who has been engaged in the cash grain business for 30 years, has gone with Eugene F. Havey as cash grain salesman on the floor of the Board of Trade.

New members recently enrolled in the Chicago Board of Trade include the following: Adolph D. Bresler, Coral Gables, Fla.; Herman W. Dawson, Fort Worth, Tex.; Richard E. Linburn, Stockton, N. J.; Paul W. Havener, Huntington, N. Y.; David Thierry, Mexico City, Mexico.

J. G. Nellis has been called to Washington by Walter Berger to hear the protein meals division of the feed management branch of the W. F. A. The office of the Nellis Feed Co. will continue to operate as in the past, Mrs. Helen Gibson, who has assisted him for over seven years, handling the trading.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Winslow-Evans Grain Corp. has been dissolved.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Ind.—Dearborn Mills is building an office of tile and glass brick at its local plant.

Howe, Ind.—The Lima Elvtr. Co. will replace its Internal Combustion engine with electric power.—A. E. L.

Washington, Ind.—The Ed Keith Feed Mill has installed a new modern hammer mill with magnetic separator.—H. H. H.

Otwell, Ind.—The Otwell Milling Co. has installed a new 40-ton truck scale and a new unloading leg at its plant.—H. H. H.

Albion, Ind.—Charles Ralihan, 73, who, before retiring a few years ago was manager of the Stiefel Grain Co., died June 21.

Dunreith, Ind.—The Dunreith Elevator has been opened by Carl Hogle and Lee Silver, proprietors of the Carthage Grain Co.

Bloomfield, Ind.—Elmer Kirby, formerly of Indianapolis, has purchased one-half interest in the Bloomfield Mill & Elvtr. Co., thus forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Carl K. Griffith, who has owned and operated the business since Dec. 6, 1926.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. will erect a warehouse on premises near the elevator; building will measure 30 x 60 feet.—A. E. L.

Onward, Ind.—A new three-tone feed mixer and a complete standard electric power installation has been made in Goodrich Bros. Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Dunreith, Ind.—Carl Hogle of Carthage will open the Dunreith Grain Co. elevator in the near future. He and the late William Kiser were former operators of the business.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Ralph Waisner, who has been employed by the Bunker Hill Elvtr. Co., Inc., for 15 years, resigned from his position recently and has been succeeded by Verlie White.

Boonville, Ind.—Fire believed to have started from a short circuit in an electric motor caused a loss of about $2,500 at the Boonville Mills, on July 17. Damage is covered by insurance. —W. B. C.

South Whitley, Ind.—Walter Penrod manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, recently suffered a two-inch gash on his forehead when a warehouse door slammed against him during a windstorm.

Walton, Ind.—The Walton Elevator Co. purchased the A. D. Shirley Elevator and this added elevator will be operated as subsidiary to the main plant. Mr. Shirley will retire from the grain business.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The feed mill of the Glidden Co. suffered a $20,000 fire loss the latter part of June. The plant did not cease operations, the fire being confined to one section of the building.—F. K. S.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the W. Abraham Grain, Feeds & Seeds, Morocco; Enders Grain Co., Frankfort; John P. Elford, Bloomington; Wolcottville Grain Co., Wolcottville, Ind.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Brook, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., Inc., elevator is rapidly nearing completion. Work on the main building is practically finished and construction of the bins is underway. When completed the structure will be as near fireproof as it is possible to build, it being constructed entirely of steel and concrete.

Rockport, Ind.—Thompson Miller & Sons have opened their warehouse for business and are grinding corn and wheat. Mr. Miller is unable to make the necessary repairs on the scale so he regrets he is unable to buy wheat at this time.

Cammack (Muncie R.F.D. 6), Ind.—The Delaware County Farm Bureau elevator was threatened by fire when a silo near the elevator was destroyed. The fire started in a large pile of corn cobs near the silo and spread to the interior of the structure.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—The Campbell Grain & Seed Co. is building an addition to its elevator on the site of a house that recently was razed. A larger feed mixer will be installed with other equipment at the company's plant and the new addition will furnish increased storage capacity.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Tree City Feed Mills, Willard Bainbridge, manager, is back in business altho the recent fire destroyed its mill and stock. Temporary location is in the McKinley Produce building. Arrangements are being made to replace equipment and Mr. Bainbridge stated he hoped to be able soon to offer the same complete service given before the fire.

Hammond, Ind.—The American Maize Products Co. plant, processing corn products for the armed forces, was shut down July 7 after a walkout of 450 members of Local 210, International Oil Workers (C. I. O.). Walkout was attributed to the suspension of John Bates of Chicago, a union steward, for refusing to work on a new job at his previous pay scale, union spokesmen said. The company has about 350 non-union employees. A Federal conciliator came to try to settle the labor dispute.—P. J. P.

Columbia City, Ind.—Fire caused considerable damage to the Farmers Mill & Elevator elevator on July 20 at 9 a. m. The blaze originated in the cupola and centered in the four concrete grain tanks which are attached to the mill building.—A. E. L.—The fire is believed to have started from a short circuit. The loss, estimated at $30,000, is partly covered by insurance. Ernest Cotterly, manager, stated he doubted if 15,000 bus. of wheat spoiled by water used to fight the fire could be salvaged.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Sunshine Stores, Inc., a subsidiary of Allied Mills, Inc., with main offices in Chicago, has purchased the Mt. Vernon Feed & Seed Co. from Marvin Cooper and his wife, who have successfully operated the business for eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will locate in Arizona or New Mexico for the benefit of their small son. Victor Hessler, employed by the Coopers for the past ten years as foreman, will be the manager of the Mt. Vernon unit of Sunshine Stores. The new owners plan to increase grinding equipment and seed cleaning equipment and to buy field seeds in addition to grain. Eventually the firm plans to add a hatchery.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Onawa, Ia.—The Onawa Milling Co. has been dissolved.

Industry (Fort Dodge R. F. D.), Ia.—The Industry Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Cumberland, Ia.—The Turner Grain & Fuel Co. has been sold to Dannen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo.—A. G. T.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Sioux Alfalfa Meal Co. recently held open house at its local new plant. Henry G. Moeller is superintendent.

Keokuk, Ia.—Wm. E. Slaughter is new local comptroller and sec'y of the Purity Oats Co. division of General Mills, Inc.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—Construction of six reinforced concrete grain storage bins for Sargent & Co. is expected to be completed by the middle of August. The four large and two smaller bins will have a total capacity of 80,000 bus.

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Rake, Ia.—Arthur Haroldson, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator for the past four years, has been re-hired for another year.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. has installed a new automatic scale at its elevator. A new conveyor belt also has been installed.

Forest City, Ia.—Mr. Hove is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, coming here from Rake where he formerly managed an elevator.

Strahan, Ia.—Bates & Collen have purchased both local elevators and the one at Clark. Dale Nims is in charge of the local elevators.

Palmer, Ia.—Herman Beneke, formerly sales manager for Greig & Co. at Estherville, recently was made cashier of the Palmer State Bank.—Art Torkelson.

Kanawha, Ia.—L. E. Faber has sold his local mill to J. F. John of Adair, Ia., who will take possession Aug. 1. Mr. John has been operating a mill at Adair.

Manly, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator is installing a new high-speed motor driven leg and enlarging its grain dump. M. H. Barker is manager of the elevator.

Chapin, Ia.—R. S. Deam was rehired as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors and Harry Crabb was retained as assistant.

Goldfield, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported total sales of the year just closed amounted to $513,289 and the net profit for the year was $9,993.21. Arthur Beisell is manager.

Sigourney, Ia.—The corn sheller owned by the E. L. Schimmelpfennig Mill was destroyed by fire recently at the Elmer Bruns home while being operated by Jesse Northrup, an employee of the mill.

Anita, Ia.—Wayne Jewett has purchased the Kunz Grain Co. and will take possession Aug. 1. The Chadwick Bros. have been operating the business since the manager, Bert Ramus, entered the armed forces over a year ago.

Muscatine, Ia.—The new soybean processing plant of the Muscatine Processing Corp. has been placed in operation. The plant has a handling capacity of 3,000 bus. of soybeans daily. S. G. Stein is president of the firm.

Charles City, Ia.—Nark Eischeid, New Hampton, and Clyde M. King have purchased the Theodore G. Schilling elevator. Mr. King will manage the business. Mr. Schilling operated the grain and coal business for 34 years.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Turner Grain & Fuel Co. here has been sold to Dennen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., by Norman Turner, owner, who has operated his business for the past 47 years. Dan Murren will be the new manager.—A. G. T.

Clinton, Ia.—The man power shortage at the Pillsbury Feed Mill is being solved by women of the community. From Thomson, Ill., six housewives make the trip to the plant each day, putting in a full day's work, and others plan to start.

Altoona, Ia.—E. P. Watts of Guthrie Center, Ia., has been appointed manager of the local elevator operated by the Des Moines Elevator Co. For the last five years he was assistant manager of the Farmers Elevator handling grain, feeds and seeds.

Marshalltown, Ia.—T. B. and Carl Wintrowd recently purchased the Kessler Grain Co. business here. Ben Kessler has retired and moved to California. The new firm will be known as the Wintrowd Grain & Feed Co.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Swea City, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at the annual meeting July 1 voted to adopt the full co-operative plan. This means that hereafter profits may be distributed among patrons pro rata according to their purchases. Annual report for the fiscal year ended May 31 showed total sales of $495,740. C. J. Kinney is manager.

Bennett, Ia.—Herman Bentrott, manager of the Buttolph Grain Co. elevator, cut one of his wrists on a piece of tin recently, and six stitches were required to close the gash. He was unable to be at his work for several days as a result of the accident.

Plover, Ia.—Sgt. Roger Heathman, son of A. G. Heathman who is manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., was wounded recently in the European theatre of war and is now hospitalized in England, a report to his parents stated.—Art Torkelson.

Lewis, Ia.—Harold Toepfer, who has been employed at the local plant of the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co., has purchased the elevator from Howard Beadler of the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co., and will operate the business under the name of the Lewis Coal & Grain Co.

Burlington, Ia.—The Iowa Grain & Produce Co. which has operated here since 1899 was sold recently to the Selby Produce Co. of Webster City, Ia. An expansion and improvement program is planned by the new owners. Gottlieb Stiefel will continue to manage the business.—A. G. T.

Woden, Ia.—The farmers Incorporated Society reported the best year in its history just closed. Sales for the year were $489,955.74 and net earnings totaled $16,161.10. Interest dividends and patronage dividends paid this year totaled approximately $6,400. Roland Baumann is manager of the elevator.

Buckeye, Ia.—The W. O. Lettow feed mill was destroyed completely by fire early July 14. The fire, discovered in the elevator, was out of control before help arrived. The plant had been constructed at a cost of $17,000 and opened for business about four months ago. The building was covered by insurance.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—Gross business for 1943 transacted by the Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n amounted to $480,237.11 compared to $310,071.60 in 1942, it was reported at the recent annual meeting. A net profit of $21,543.84 was shown for the year. At the meeting $16,889.11 in checks were issued for patronage dividends for the years of 1941 and 1942. R. W. Graves is manager of the elevator.

Fayette, Ia.—Wilbur Bell, Inc., a fed mill organized three years ago, is changing to a partnership under the name of Bell, Clyde & Wood, who were the three main stockholders of the corporation. The change is being made because of limitations on capitalization in the corporation charter which interferes with expansions necessary to carry on a growing volume of business.

Burlington, Ia.—Gustave Carl Baade, 69, died at Burlington hospital July 19. Mr. Baade came to Burlington in 1923 as superintendent of the Trans-Mississippi Grain elevator. Previously he had acted in that capacity for Holmquist Grain Co. in Omaha, Neb. He was retained as superintendent by Bartlett Frazier and the Norris Grain Co., retiring a year ago because of ill health.—S. P. F.

Washta, Ia.—B. L. Arnold has retired as manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator after 26 years' service, having asked to be relieved of his duties in that capacity, due to his health and the work getting heavier, and will continue with the local elevator as assistant to the new manager, P. I. Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt has been manager of the company's elevator at Raleigh for the past 14 years.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Co-operative Grain & Product Co. at its recent annual meeting reported total volume of business for the year just closed was $974,063.42, showing a net profit of $38,279.28. Patronage rebates for the year amounted to $20,565.37. The company handled 778,503 bus. of grain, which it sold for $812,411.85. Merchandise sales, inclusive of machinery and repairs, feed, flour, salt, barbed and woven wire, bale ties, coal, seed, twine, posts, paint and gates, amounted to $156,848.21. Einer W. Christensen is manager.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—Temporary suspension of work on the Roach mill project to be known as the Fredericksburg Grain & Milling Co., and owned and operated by J. Roach Son's, Plainfield, has been necessitated because of lack of labor. Mr. Roach stated work will be resumed as soon as help is made available. The Roach company purchased the local feed mill formerly operated by Harold Beaver last August. The old mill was dismantled and a new mill structure has been built.

Alburnett, Ia.—The new 18,000-bu. elevator being built by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to replace its plant that burned on Sept. 19, 1943, is rapidly nearing completion. Of fire-proof hollow tile and cement construction, the main elevator and mill is 28 x 48 ft., with a 24 x 150 ft. feed warehouse. The only wood in the construction is the elevator leg casing and small bins above the feed mixers. Equipment to be installed includes an attrition mill driven by two 50-h.p. motors, sheller, ear corn crusher, grain cutter and three feed mixers. Total cost of equipment and building is estimated at $60,000, M. M. Strait, company manager for 25 years, stated. The Gethmann Const. Co. has the contract.

Muscatine, Ia.—The W. P. B. has approved construction of a corn oil recovery unit at the plant of the Grain Processing Corp., bringing to more than $1,150,000 the value of by-product installations at the war alcohol plant. The newly approved project will cost about $287,000. The new unit is expected to be completed in about four or five months. The oil recovery unit consisting of tanks, degermination equipment and other parts, is expected to recover 2,500,000 lbs. of edible corn oil annually if 50 per cent of the grain used is corn. At present corn may not be used for alcohol production. Another by-product unit is nearing completion at the local plant and a third is finished. Both are designed for the recovery of cattle feed from the residue of distillation. A $262,814 project for screening the residue and obtaining solid particles of protein feed has been completed and is recovering 260 to 270 tons of feed a month, WPB said. The third unit, which may require one to several months to complete, depending on deliveries of materials, extracts feeds by evaporation of the liquid residue remaining after the solids are removed. Its cost is about $605,254.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Adolph W. H. Lenders, 77, vice-pres. of Penick & Ford and general manager of its local plant, died early July 13 in Rochester, Minn., after a long illness. Mr. Lenders had been a resident here for six years as operating manager of the Douglas Starch Co. when in 1919 that firm's plant was destroyed by an explosion and fire. It was due largely to his efforts that Penick & Ford took over the Douglas company and rebuilt the local plant. A chemical engineer by profession, Mr. Lenders devoted most of his life to the corn products industry, in which he had held several patents. When he came to the Middle West from New York in 1890 he became chemical engineer for the Rockford (Ill.) Syrup Co. He soon became plant manager and in 1900 he joined the Davenport Glucose Sugar Refining Co., which later was merged with the Corn Products Co., now the Corn Products Refining Co. of Illinois. With Corn Products Mr. Lenders served as plant manager and helped superintend the construction of the company's plant at Argo, Ill. He came to Cedar Rapids in 1913. Mr. Lenders was born and educated in Germany, coming to the United States as a young man.

QUALITY STRONG SCOTT MINNEAPOLIS PRODUCTS
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Buffalo Center, Ia.—Edward Theile was reappointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting. Dividends of 5 per cent on capital stock, 6 per cent on merchandise sold, and 2c per bushel on grain delivered were declared.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—The Highview Co-operative Elevator just closed the most successful year in its history. With sales of $641,910.37, a savings of $21,266.07 was made. Patronage dividends of 2½c a bushel on grain, 15 per cent on gasoline and oil, and 6 per cent on merchandise will be paid to members on the amount of business they have with the company during the year. Don V. Adams, has been manager for eight years.

KANSAS

Bluff City, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. has built a two-room grain office.

Astor, Kan.—Hugo Peterson is in charge of the local elevator and filling station.

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new electric truck lift.

Fort Scott, Kan.—Fort Scott Elvtr. Mills plans to build an elevator, tile construction.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently sustained an electrical damage loss.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The Mid-West Alfalfa Mills' new local plant is in operation. Mr. Barcus is local manager.

Wichita, Kan.—Paul Ross, sec'y of American Flours, Inc., Newton, Kan., was elected to membership in the Wichita Board of Trade.

Pratt, Kan.—Ten thousand bushels of wheat were burned in the T. P. Keer elevator fire July 17, kindled by lightning. Both elevator and grain are almost a total loss.—P. J. P.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—The P. K. Stauffer Grain Co. has moved into new office quarters connected with its elevator. Paul Stauffer, manager, is awaiting a call to the armed forces.

Horton, Kan.—Arch Stuck, formerly of Salina, is new manager of the elevator recently sold by W. J. Lowe to W. J. Lynch & Co., owners of 14 mills and elevators over the state of Kansas.

Lawrence, Kan.—Fire under the roof of the Norris Grain Co.'s elevator at India Station the evening of June 27 did a small amount of damage. A defective electric motor is believed to have started the fire.

Ellis, Kan.—F. W. Engle has his elevator, operated as the Engle Grain Co., completed and open for business. Mr. Engle operated at Hogback last year and the elevator was moved to the new location here last winter.

Gray (Burdett p. o.), Kan.—John Mead veteran Hutchinson elevator man, will operate the local elevator this summer. He formerly owned an elevator and general store at Sanford, moving from there to Hutchinson.

Horton, Kan.—The new alfalfa dehydrating plant built by Dewey Howard of Bonner Springs, Kan., will be ready for operation in time for handling the second cutting of alfalfa. The plant uses both gas and electricity for power.

Atchison, Kan.—At the annual roundup of the Atchison Board of Trade, Herbert Brown of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was elected president; Alfred Mangelsdorf, Mangelsdorf Seed Co., vice-pres.; Fred Martin, also with Pillsbury, sec'y.

Morganville, Kan.—The Gorden Mark Elevator has added a large truck to its equipment, to be used for hauling grain and feed to farmers. A new blower has been installed which will speed up the loading of grain from the elevator to cars.

Stockton, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator sustained a loss of $60,000 when the elevator and some grain were destroyed by fire July 17. The office, coal bins and mill, and two other elevators and gasoline storage tanks nearby, were saved.—G. M. H.

McDonald, Kan.—The Fuller Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently. Other Kansas elevators recently reported as damaged by wind were: Wolf Milling Co., Beaver; Ralph S. Moore, Doster; Morris Grain Co. and the Wolf Milling Co., Galatia.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co.'s new elevator was completed just as the grain started coming in. Ryan Const. Co. encountered many disheartening delays while construction was in progress, due to delay in receiving equipment. The dual elevating legs at the head house can handle 130 bus. per minute.

Plains, Kan.—Mr. Holmes completed his new elevator in time to store the harvest's crop. The elevator has been approved as a government storage house. The new elevator has a storage capacity of 55,000 bus.; the dump pit has a 5,000 bus. capacity. A new Fairbanks Scale was installed, 34 x 9 ft. deck; capacity 20 tons.

Vanora, Kan.—The Midwest Alfalfa Mill has been completed. The buildings were moved here from Wichita after having been razed, and were reconstructed on the local site. All the machinery and equipment has been installed. The mill will operate to full capacity thruout the year, C. W. Wolf, company manager, stated.

Buhler, Kan.—C. N. Hiebert was elected president and manager of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. at a meeting of the board of directors July 10. He was appointed manager of the company recently following the death of J. C. Regier. E. A. Wall was elected vice-pres.; Harold M. Regier, sec'y and resident sales manager; Milton J. Buhler, treasurer.

Hudson, Kan.—The Stafford County Flour Mills Co. will be partially shut down temporarily on account of a broken crank-shaft of the big diesel engine. In the heaviest time of the harvest when the elevator was working at top speed, the shaft developed a crack. A tractor was connected up to keep the elevator in operation. A new crank shaft is being made.

Satanta, Kan.—The McDonald Bros. have leased the Light Grain & Milling Co. elevator and will handle barley exclusively at this station. The elevator has been closed since Tom Brown, manager, left in the spring. The Farmers Elvtr. & Merchandising Co. has leased the C. M. Light estate elevator and will use it to handle wheat. This elevator has been closed several years.

Delphos, Kan.—The Lord Grain Co., as a birthday gift in observance of its 65th anniversary in business, offered free storage until Aug. 1. Charles Klein is the local manager, taking over the position when C. L. Cain, manager of the elevator for 13 years, was inducted into the armed forces. The company was founded by the late C. W. Lord at its present site in 1879. Present owners are Mrs. Eva Lord and her three sons, Ted, Dick, and Phil Lord, all of Emporia.

Toronto, Kan.—The permanent building for the W. O. Black Alfalfa Grinding Mill is under construction just west of the M. O. P. stockyards. The new building is of frame construction, 28 x 120 ft., and will give ample storage space besides the necessary room for grinding machinery. The loading dock for outgoing finished products and incoming alfalfa will be on the railroad siding.

Girard, Kan.—The grain elevator at Monmouth is being dismantled and moved here, to be rebuilt and equipped as a soybean meal mill by the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n of Kansas City. It will be operated in connection with the association's local elevator. The Monmouth elevator has been operating only part time in recent years previous to its recent purchase by the present owners.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Ark Valley Alfalfa Mills, Inc., is building a structure to house an alfalfa dehydrating plant near the Yaggy switch and will open for business, it is expected, about Aug. 1, in time to handle the last cutting of alfalfa in this area. Ralph I. Brown, formerly of the Reno Creamery, will be general manager of the business. The corporation, organized by local business men, plans to operate the local plant permanently. H. L. Smith of Pittsburg has been appointed plant superintendent.

KENTUCKY

Winchester, Ky.—Sphar & Co., is planning construction of a 20,000-bu. elevator, four 5,000-bu. bins in cluster arrangement, with concrete stave construction.

Sturgis, Ky.—The Exchange flour mill has been transferred by Arthur Smith to Dan Williams, who came here from Kansas about eight years ago.—W. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—Burk & Son, Inc., has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000; to deal in cattle and cattle feeds, and to handle a cattle feeding business. The incorporators are Claude and Lister Burk and R. S. Mather.—A. W. W.

Sturgis, Ky.—The Sturgis Implement store has been sold to James L. Long, Ralph O. Perry and Ben Riddle, according to an announcement made by C. G. Davis, a stockholder and store manager. Mr. Davis will continue to operate the seed department.—W. B. C.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Murphy Grain & Milling Co. elevator was destroyed by fire July 11. The plant had been in operation about two months after rebuilding after a fire six months ago. Ellis Massie, company executive, said the elevator was filled with grain. The loss is estimated at $50,000, partially covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

Lexington, Ky.—The grain elevator and feed mill of the Van Meter-Terrell Feed Co. was destroyed by fire July 17. The company the week before had loaded the elevator with two car loads of oats, which were lost with other grain and feed. Hay and straw stored in an adjacent building were saved. Baylor Van Meter, head of the company, estimated the loss is more than $25,000, partly insured.

Lexington, Ky.—The Woolcott Flour Mills, owner and operator of the Sun-Ray Feed Mills, has purchased a portion of the property occupied by the Blue Grass Feed Co. on Henry St., which includes a five-story brick mill building with an attached concrete elevator of 100,000 bus. capacity. W. B. Talbert, owner of the Blue Grass Co., which does a retail grain and hay business, stated that his firm will move its facilities to adjacent property on Henry St., including a three-story brick building and a large one-story brick warehouse. The Sun-Ray mills will be moved to the Henry St. location Nov. 1, where a 300-ton feed mill now is being installed. Carl Hudgins, manager of Sun-Ray, stated. The mills at present are located with the Woolcott mills, of which O. L. White is manager.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
CONSIGNMENTS
SERVICE GRAIN MERCHANTS SATISFACTION

Lewisport, Ky.—The Lewisport Mill Co. is planning to build a mixed feed addition to its present mill.

Owensboro, Ky.—Fire destroyed the large grain elevator plant of the Murphy Grain & Milling Co., on July 11, with loss estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000 by Miss Elsie Massie, a company executive, the loss including considerable grain stored in the plant. This was the second destructive fire within a few months, a blaze in the mill section causing loss of $50,000 last November.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Howell, Mich.—The Howell Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.—P. J. P.

Homer, Mich.—The Cortright Milling Co. has changed its name to Wilson Mills, Inc.; capital changed from $22,000 common to $200,000 preferred and $60,000 common.

Concord, Mich.—The Concord Soya Corp. has been incorporated; incorporators: Harry D. Hubbard, L. M. Swift, Lansing, and W. C. Whittecar, Concord; general grain and produce elevator business; $100,000 common.

Tekonsha, Mich.—Tom Randall has received a medical discharge from the Navy Seebees after nearly two years' service, and has returned home to re-enter the milling business. He is a partner in the A. H. Randall Mill Co. with his mother, Mrs. E. W. Randall, who, with Tom's wife and Lon Burrows, the mill superintendent, operated the business during his absence.

MINNESOTA

Winthrop, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co.'s feed mill has been rebuilt by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—Kenneth Berg was re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Ass'n at the recent directors' meeting.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—The Co-operative Elvtr. & Lumber Co. at its recent annual meeting distributed interest and patronage dividends totaling $5,701.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—Geo. H. Lenaburg has changed the name of the Penrose Elevator he recently purchased to the Farmers Supply Co.

Roscoe, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, has purchased the local mill of Andrew Kascht. The company plans to use the lumber to repair its elevators.

Callaway, Minn.—The Callaway Grain Co. has been sold to M. O. Pederson, Nashua, by S. I. Miller. The elevator will be managed by William Nelson of Tintah.

Storden, Minn.—O. A. Farness, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died unexpectedly July 7 while at his work. He had been manager of the elevator for 21 years.

Waubun, Minn.—J. E. Hanna, an elevator man of long experience, has reopened the Waubun Elvtr. Co. elevator for business. He was formerly located at Callaway.

Heron Lake, Minn.—L. M. Spencer of Granada, Minn., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. Mr. Spencer has been in the elevator business at Granada for many years.

Northfield, Minn.—George A. Lomen, well known as a grain and feed salesman in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, died recently.

Humboldt, Minn.—The Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co. reported a gross profit of $55,874.67 for its year ending May 31, 1944. Net profit was $37,585.04. A total of 547,891 bus. of grain was handled.

Oslo, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a feed mill, approximate cost, $15,000. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract. The building will be for frame construction, and modern milling equipment will be installed.

Balaton, Minn.—The Ernst A. Wolf Produce Station purchased the Cargill feed business from M. N. Mattson and Sons and is now the local dealer. E. H. Johnson will be assistant to Mr. Wolf.

Graceville, Minn.—Dan Kelly of Elton, S. D., has been transferred here by the Peavey Elevators, to succeed George Sauer at the local plant. Mr. Sauer was transferred to Huron, S. D.

Cokato, Minn.—Cokato Mill & Elevator Co. will begin construction of a new warehouse to accommodate expanding production. The addition, 50 by 50 ft., will be of frame construction and two stories.

Windom, Minn.—A new concrete foundation is being put in for the Loken feed mill and the building is being improved. The Fisch Const. Co. has the contract. It has just completed building the Farmers Elevator.

Jasper, Minn.—Work at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator is nearing completion. A new scale has been installed and the driveway has been enlarged. The office will extend along the entire length of the driveway on the south side.

North Branch, Minn.—The Hilltop Feed Store recently completed installation of a new storage elevator to facilitate handling of feed supplies for patrons. The addition gives the feed store a storage capacity of about seven carloads of grain and corn with the storage space divided in four bins.

Red Wing, Minn.—Tentative plans for construction of an addition to the Red Wing Malting Co. plant in West Red Wing after the war have been made public. The firm contemplates erecting an addition 80 by 160 ft., one section of it being six stories high. E. O. Guenzel is manager of the local branch.

St. Paul, Minn.—A. R. Broman, feed formulator and merchandiser, has been appointed sales manager and feed formulist by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Inc. Broman has been an advocate of improved feeds for many years, and in Montana, where he has been employed for 18 years, he pioneered for balanced rations.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—L. L. Johnson of Wendell has purchased the Ostby Elvtr. Co. elevator operated by Otto E. Ostby at West Elbow Lake, taking possession of the property July 15. Mr. Ostby has operated the elevator for 40 years, and is retiring from active business. Mr. Johnson has been associated with the H. M. Veledy Elvtr. Co. at Wendell.

Warren, Minn.—We are remodeling our elevators, feed grinding and grain cleaning plant, by erecting a new building 54x26x34 ft. to house our present and new equipment to be added, and allow us to spread out in the grain cleaning and feed grinding. The new plant will be thoroly up to date; estimated cost of improvement $10,000.—Pioneer Land & Loan Co., W. A. Knapp, pres.

Roseau, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a modern and up-to-date feed grinding and mixing plant, the Hogenson Const. Co. having the contract. The office section at the elevator was moved to make room for the new structure. New equipment for the plant has arrived, included is a magnetic separator, and is being installed. Arthur Johnson is manager of the elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Maurice J. Beaubaire, of the Gopher State Feed Co., was operated on recently in Miller Hospital, St. Paul, for removal of a cataract from one of his eyes.

The Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n at its recent annual board meeting elected Robert G. Cargill as president; E. N. Osborne, vice-pres.; James McElligott, sec'y.

Oscar Z. Carlson, for 44 years an employee of the Standard Milling Co., and of Ceresota Flour Mills, was given an honorary testimonial dinner at the Athletic Club July 7.

When linseed oil boiled out of a vat heated at 600 degrees at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., linseed mill recently, the fire itself wasn't so tough to handle, but firemen had a slippery, messy time of it slushing about in ankle-deep oil and water. Gas masks were necessary to enable them to get inside to begin the clean-up job. The fire was extinguished after burning a hole in the roof.

The soy products division of Commander Larabee Milling Co. has been merged with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., E. J. Quinn, vice-pres. of the milling company, and S. M. Mairs, executive vice-pres. of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., have announced. The new division will start merchandising a soya product under the trade name, "Bakers Nutrisoy," thru a selected group of brokers and sales organizations of the two respective companies under the direction of E. D. English and Dwight K. Yerxa. R. G. Brierly, former sales manager, has been made manager of the new soya products division; W. B. Cox, assistant manager. J. P. Holt, former salesman for Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has been made sales manager of the southwest division with headquarters at Larabee Flour Milling Co. in Kansas City; H. J. Guernsey, former salesman for Commander-Larabee Milling Co., has been made sales manager of the northwest division with headquarters in Minneapolis; E. O. Paschke, Chicago representative for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been made sales manager of the central division with headquarters in Chicago.

MISSOURI

Sikeston, Mo.—The Couey Feed Store is closing out.

Bay, Mo.—The M. & M. Feed Store has purchased a one cylinder diesel engine from the Augusta, Ark., city light plant, and it is being installed here.—P. J. P.

Jackson, Mo.—C. M. McWilliams has sold his feed business to Wib Lohman who took possession July 3. Mr. McWilliams will give his full attention to his farm lands.—P. J. P.

Brookfield, Mo.—The Sargeant Milling Co. of Des Moines, Ia., was host to dealers in this vicinity and their farmer trade at a company dinner at Luther Cafe recently. Chris Miller of Des Moines was speaker of the evening. Clarence Dale of Mendon, district manager, and Albert Clements, local dealer, were in charge of arrangements.

Boonville, Mo.—The Masters-Kelley Grain Co. has been organized, with O. F. Kelley as president, Sterling C. Masters as vice-pres., and H. A. Jurgens as sec'y and treasurer. The new organization incorporates Boonville Mills into a new company, altho it will continue to operate here under the name Boonville Mills Co. R. E. Casanova is retained here as manager of the mill and Lawrence Thoma as its superintendent. Head offices of the Masters-Kelley Grain Co. will be in Kansas City. The new organization will continue operation of the Boonville Mills Co. with its 250,000-bu. storage facilities and modern mixed feed plant here as well as the North Boonville elevator.—P. J. P.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.
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CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
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Vandalia, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator will declare a dividend of 6 per cent to stockholders, payable this month, besides declaring a patronage dividend of 2 per cent. A total of $4,800 will be distributed. L. W. Stottler is manager of the elevator.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Cyril D. Kieber, manager of the Stratton Grain Co.'s local office, has been elected a vice-pres. of the grain firm. Mr. Kieber, who also is president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, will remain here. He has been manager of the local grain office for six years.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—M. D. Hartnett, who has become manager of the country elevator department of the Continental Grain Co., is applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

War prisoners are not available in the Southwest for the unloading of wheat, the conference held here July 12 was informed by Lt. Col. Lloyd H. Shafer, commander of the war prisoner camp at Fort Riley, Kan.

The appeals committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade has affirmed the decision of the arbitration committee awarding 5 cents per bushel damages against the Rocky Grain & Elevator Co. for default in delivery of 1,028,000 bus. of wheat on May contracts.

Lt. Hobart Deskins, who had been sec'y of the J. P. Parks Co., feed brokers in the Board of Trade Bldg., for several years, and later with the Grain Clearing Co. as a clerk, was wounded in battle on the Italian front, it has been reported. Lt. Deskins is confined to a hospital in Italy but writes Mrs. Deskins that his injury, a leg wound, is not so serious but that he hopes to be able to return to his front line duties.

MONTANA

Fairview, Mont.—Andrew Monson was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors.

Joliet, Mont.—Holdings of the Northwestern Distributing Co. have been purchased by Hogan & Baumann. The purchase includes a grain elevator, warehouses and a residence, but does not include flour mill machinery, which will be removed. The new owners will conduct a grain, feed and seed business, but will not operate the flour mill.

Sunburst, Mont.—The F. W. Knobel elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Richey, Mont.—Vern Miller has taken over the management of the Occident Elevator following the resignation of E. N. Chelgren. He entered on his new duties July 1.

NEBRASKA

Beatrice, Neb.—The Aller Grain Co. elevator was damaged by wind recently.

Havens, Neb.—H. P. Dittmer, for the past 10 years manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator, is retiring from business.

Julian, Neb.—The Julian Grain Co. elevator has been remodeled. A new dump was installed and the building was covered with galvanized iron.

Lyman, Neb.—C. J. Cosand will build an elevator here on a Union Pacific site for installation of his bean plant, S. C. Clark, general agent of the Union Pacific reported.

York, Neb.—The York County Non-Stock Co-op. Ass'n has been given a charter for 25 years, to deal in live stock and agricultural products, non-profit; C. Alvin Olson, Earl F. Meridith, et al.

Naponee, Neb.—Walter Post and Ray Bashford, operating as the Naponee Grain & Supply Co., have purchased the outstanding shares of the Naponee Elvtr. Co. and are planning some expansion of their present feed and grain business.

Steele City, Neb.—Thomas Baumfaulk of Hollenberg, Kan., has taken over the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator operated by George Patterson for a number of years. The elevator will be operated now under the Baumfaulk Grain Co. which also has an elevator at Hollenberg.

Gering, Neb.—The Gering Bean Co. has been organized and plans are being made to construct a bean elevator on the Union Pacific industrial tract south of the freight depot. Ted R. Baum organizer of the company, has leased the plant of the former McBride potato company and the new business will be operated in connection with it. The new elevator will be 24 x 64 ft. with basement depth of 24 ft. and superstructure 26 ft. in height. Its capacity will be 50,000 bus. Mr. Baum formerly was connected with the McBride potato company but last year handled the local business of the Colorado Produce Co.

Bertrand, Neb.—We have widened our driveway two feet and extended it four feet on one end. We also have installed a new electric truck lift to take care of the ever increasing size of grain trucks.—Bertrand Mill & Elvtr. Co., Don Mintun, mgr.

Culbertson, Neb.—The Bullard & Hassler Lumber Co. feed mill and grain elevator has been in charge of Jake P. Frick since the recent departure of Rhue Cole, who had held the position of manager since last November. Mr. Cole and family have moved to Blue River, Neb.

Howells, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has been formed to manufacture, process, store, buy, sell at wholesale or retail, handle for shareholders and other patrons, grain, seeds, hay, eggs, poultry, milk, cream, butter, cheese, livestock, all farm products; authorized capital, $100,000, divided into 20,000 shares of p. v. $5 each; board of directors, Aug. Christ, Frank Barta, Herman Meyer, Roy Schlautman, Joe Kudera, Emil Prusa, John Maca.

Farwell, Neb.—County authorities investigating the theft of 150 bus. of barley and a slightly larger amount of wheat from a government sealed building on a farm near Loup City found that the grain had been sold at the Farwell Elevator at three different times with the name of Charles Bukowski, farmer on whose farm the grain was stored and who discovered and reported the theft, used as the seller. Mr. Bukowski was not the man who sold the grain, elevator employees stated when they saw him.

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. plans construction in the near future of a modern feed mill to replace the one that burned several months ago. Site of the new mill will be that ground recently relinquished to the company by the Consumers Public Power District on which the latter's garage building and coal bins are located. These buildings will be razed to make room for the new structure. It is just west of the grain company's elevator, and more convenient to the office than is the site of the former feed mill. Grain will be conveyed to the mill from the elevator by gravity thru chutes; formerly it was necessary to load the grain into trucks and haul it from the elevator to the feed mill.

NEW ENGLAND

Bernardston, Mass.—Lightning caused a small fire in the feed mill of John L. and Winnie W. Dunnell on July 6.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Traffic Lt. Geo. A. Cole of the Holland Tunnel police has been appointed superintendent of the Brooklyn Grain Terminal by the Port of New York Authority. The Grain Terminal was acquired recently by the Port Authority.

Buffalo, N. Y.—George P. Urban, president of the George Urban Milling Co., has received word that his son, George P. Urban, Jr., who was treasurer of the company before his entry into the army, has been promoted to a major. Maj. Urban, who married while in the service, is the father of a two-year-old son whom he has never seen.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hettinger, N. D.—The L. V. Duncanson Elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Hettinger, N. D.—Clare Stockney has taken over the L. V. Duncanson Elevator as manager.

Wyndmere, N. D.—The annual Richland County corn show will be held here Oct. 6 and 7.

Rolla, N. D.—M. E. Poyzer was re-elected manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting, and John J. McLaughlin, assistant manager. Alvin Seter is helper.

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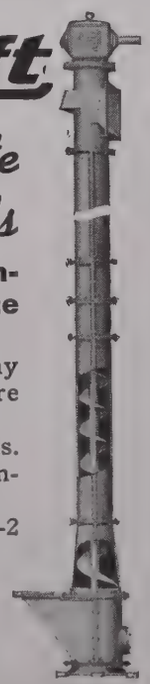

Fortuna, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co's office of Elevator No. 1 was damaged by fire on July 3.

Newburg, N. D.—High winds did some damage to the Newburg Co-op. Elevator recently.

Pasha (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D.—The Pasha Grain Co. has been sold to the O. & M. Elvtr. Co.

Mott, N. D.—We have installed a new grain cleaner, also a Ceresan treater.—Mott Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Watrous (Bentley p. o.), N. D.—V. D. Duncanson of Mott, N. D., has purchased the A. E. Odegaard elevator.

McVille, N. D.—The McVille Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. has changed its name to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of McVille.

McGregor, N. D.—G. McArthur was re-elected manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Van Hook, N. D.—The Occident Elevator has let contract Hogenson Const. Co. to build a frame feed mill, work to start soon.

Golden Valley, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator plans to build an office of tile. John Gress is manager of the elevator.

Galesburg, N. D.—C. O. Haakenson was re-appointed manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at the recent annual meeting of the organization.

Monango, N. D.—G. Siewert was re-named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator at the company's recent annual meeting.

Ryder, N. D.—R. G. Miller was re-elected manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at the recent annual meeting, and Arnold Hjelmstad, assistant.

Munich, N. D.—H. E. Rupp installed a pan, new pits, new work floor, sided with lap siding and put composition shingles on all roofs on the elevator.

Rocklake, N. D.—Roy L. Carter, formerly manager of the Pasha Grain Co. is now manager of the Rocklake Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n elevator.

Mayville, N. D.—R. G. Hefta was renamed manager and Glen Peterson, assistant manager, at the recent meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Cando, N. D.—Bob Robertson has resigned as manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator to take charge of his farm interests. H. E. Harris has succeeded him.

Sherwood, N. D.—W. G. Abrahamson was re-elected manager and George Burdelbrink, assistant, at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Hatton, N. D.—S. E. Olson was re-named manager and Obert Berg assistant of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Noonan, N. D.—Robert Klammar was re-elected manager and Paul Klammar elevator assistant at the recent annual meeting of directors of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Sanish, N. D.—R. J. Dinwoodie was re-elected manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at the recent annual meeting of stockholders; Harvey Froshaug is assistant manager.

Kramer, N. D.—Earnings of $55,000 on 465,000 bus. of grain was the record of the Kramer Equity Elevator Co. for the past year, 68 stockholders were told at their annual meeting June 20.

Blanchard, N. D.—Checks will be mailed to patrons of the Farmers Union Grain Co., which made a net profit of $9,591.65 on its operations during the past year. Frank Bannister is manager.

Rugby, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., operating two elevators here, one recently purchased from the St. Anthony line, reported a net profit of practically $28,000 at Elevator No. 1, managed by E. K. Rasmuson, and over $10,000 at No. 2, M. A. Monger, manager.

Genoa (Norwich p.o.), N. D.—Magnus Hystead was rehired as manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. He has held the position for the past five years.

Park River, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. had a net profit of $16,546.86 during the past year, it was reported at the recent annual meeting of the organization. M. C. Adams is the manager.

Edgeley, N. D.—We just completed construction of a 36 x 36 ft. seed house, with 24 over head bins, and installed a new Crippen cleaner. We can handle any kind of seed.—Farmers Union Grain Co.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are: Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Minto; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Streeter; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Colgan, N. D.

Gardner, N. D.—William Reinon has been named manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, succeeding G. W. Reynolds, who retired from active duty July 1. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has completed extensive repairs on the local plant.

Munich, N. D.—John Schuler of the Schuler Elvtr. Co. sold his grain elevator to his son, Arthur Schuler. Arthur formerly operated the Florence Elevator at Northcote, Minn. John Schuler has retired from the grain business after buying grain for 26 years.

Jamestown, N. D.—The last of seven meetings held in North Dakota for representatives of co-operative grain elevators and creameries with specialists from the district O. P. A. to discuss grain and butter regulations with special reference to paying of patronage dividends was held here July 18. Other meetings took place at Grand Forks, July 10; Devils Lake, July 11; Minot, July 12; Williston, July 13; Dickinson, July 14; Bismarck, July 17.

Anamoose, N. D.—G. H. Davidson, Edmore, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Union Co. there, has been named manager of the Farmers Union Grain Ass'n of Anamoose, a newly organized farmers' group which recently purchased and took charge of the Martin Hublou elevators here. Officers of the new association, which is capitalized at $60,000, are: Phillip Michalenko, Martin, pres.; Fred Helm of Denhoff, vice-pres., and John Stotz of Anamoose, sec'y-treas..

Surrey, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently at its annual meeting voted to pay a stock dividend of 5 per cent with an additional 3 per cent per bushel cash dividend to all customers of the elevator. R. B. Brey was re-elected treasurer and rehired as manager of the company.

Jud, N. D.—Making earnings of $20,000 for the past year, the Farmers Union Elevator paid out $14,000 in cash dividends at its annual stockholders' meeting June 23. John Holmes, re-elected vice-pres., was killed in an automobile accident near Jamestown the following day. Fred Jahn is manager and Floyd Johnston, assistant.

Tolna, N. D.—During the past year the Tolna Farmers Union Elevator was out of operation approximately half the time for extensive rebuilding on the house, necessary to put it in shape to handle the increasing patronage from the community. Despite this fact the elevator handled 167,000 bus. of grain. F. T. Patterson is manager.

McClusky, N. D.—Arthur Klundt, employed by the Sheridan County A.A.A. for the past few years as administrative assistant, resigned his position effective July 1 to become manager of the Wahl Grain Co. He succeeds his father, J. R. Wahl, who is retiring from active management of the elevator but who will retain an interest in the business.

OHIO

Waverly, O.—The Pike County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n sustained a fire loss on June 9.

Troy, O.—Altman's Mills will be rebuilt, work to start in the near future. A. Clemans Const. Co. has the contract.

Melvin, O.—Allen E. Haines of near Wilmington has purchased the Virgil Young elevator, taking possession at once.

Kenton, O.—The Breidenbach Elevator was damaged by fire on July 10 that originated with a hot bearing on the elevator head.

Findlay, O.—Fifteen members of the Ohio Dealers Brokerage Ass'n representing 40 independent grain elevators in northwestern Ohio attended a dinner meeting at the Phoenix Hotel July 17. The meetings are held each month to buy feeding ingredients and to discuss problems confronting elevator men.

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Clyde, O.—Sgt. George M. Slessman, president of Slessman & Sons Co., elevator operators, before his induction into the armed forces, is a prisoner of war in Germany, Mrs. Slessman has been advised. He was reported missing after a mission over Germany June 21.

Piqua, O.—Early discovery of a fire by an employee on the second floor of the Central Grain & Malt Co. plant July 11 when a belt, leading from the motor to the drive shaft operating the machinery burned off, igniting dust on the floor, prevented heavy loss. The flames burned a hole in the flooring, the blaze extinguished by chemicals and firemen later wetting the floor down with water to avoid danger of further fire.

Toledo, O.—James A. Kier, who recently arrived from Kansas City to take over the management of the National Mill of the National Biscuit Co., was honor guest at a dinner the evening of July 14 at the Maumee River Yacht Club given by members of the Toledo Board of Trade. John H. Bailey, formerly manager of the mill and now of the company's New York office, was among the guests present. Mr. Kier formerly was with the Standard Milling Co. at Kansas City for 27 years.

Fostoria, O.—Swift & Co. plans to double capacity of its local bean storage facilities by construction of additional concrete bins at the mill, Sam D. Hollett, manager, recently announced. Contract has been let to the John S. Metcalf Co., and W. P. B. has approved the project which calls for the construction of reinforced concrete tanks. It is hoped to have them ready for this year's crop. The Fostoria plant is well equipped to handle both rail and truck shipments of soybeans, Mr. Hollett stated.

Cairo, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., is building an elevator just south of its present grain elevator, to be of concrete and steel construction, 125,000 bus. capacity, with five bins 20 ft. in diameter and four star bins, 106 ft. high, and a 36 ft. high head house, to be completed in August. The Arthur Clemens Const. Co. has the contract. The O. W. Randolph Co. will install a fuel oil burner drier and the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract for machinery and installing. Foundation for the elevator was started last April.

Tiro, O.—The Tiro Grain & Supply Co. has been named defendant in a law suit filed at Bucyrus by Louis E. Kramer of Butler, Pa., asking $1,150 for damages allegedly suffered by the plaintiff in a truck accident which involved a truck belonging to Mr. Kramer and another owned by the Tiro Grain & Supply Co. The accident occurred last December on State Route 98 north of here, when driver of the grain truck made a left hand turn into a lane and was hit by the Kramer truck, also going east, which was attempting to pass the elevator truck. No one was injured.

Grafton, O.—The United Mills, Inc., has announced that 24 German war prisoners are to assist its regular force in the handling of 1,500,000 bus. of wheat within the next 60 days. They will be brought to Grafton daily by trucks from Camp Perry.

OKLAHOMA

Alva, Okla.—Work has begun on the Alva Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator. The terminal, which is being built by Chalmers & Borton, will be of reinforced concrete and the bins will hold 1,000,000 bus. of grain.

Laverne, Okla.—Karl Couch, 62, manager of the Feuquay Grain Co. elevator, died unexpectedly of a heart ailment July 1. He had worked in elevators for 42 years, in Kingfisher, Alfalfa and Garfield Counties before coming here in 1925 and engaging in the grain business.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The labor situation and the multiplying burden of red tape were given as reasons by Clarence F. Little for closing his feed store which he has operated for 30 years. Mr. Little, who is 73 years old, said the burden of operating a business needing seven men to operate the feed grinders and being able to employ only three or four, and those day by day, was too much.

Hooker, Okla.—August Lorenz, 60, driver of a truck for the Pittman Grain Co., was killed the afternoon of July 2 when the truck left the highway 10 miles north of Liberal on highway 83 and went in a ditch and stopped in a field. A farmer near the scene found Lorenz dead; he had fallen and a wheel of the truck had fractured his skull and passed over his arm and chest. Mr. Lorenz was a former mayor of Hooker.

Baker (Bakersburg p. o.), Okla.—M. W. Wells, manager of the Riffe & Gilmore elevators here and at Mouser, narrowly escaped death recently when his automobile was struck by switching freight cars as he crossed the B. M. & E. tracks at Hooker. Mr. Wells was enroute to his home in Hooker in company with a worker at Baker. He failed to see the cars approaching. He was badly bruised and his companion received minor scratches. The automobile was wrecked.

Enid, Okla.—The following members were recently enrolled in the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Earl Carpenter, Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Kingfisher; Frank Seapy, Zaloudek Grain Co., Kremlin; John Duvall, Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Bison; Roy Baines, Star Mill & Elvtr. Co., Hennessey; Louis Baltz, Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, Cherokee; Paul Peeler, Roger Mills County Co-op., Elk City; A. M. Spears, Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Clinton. V. L. Newlund, Ada Milling Co., Ada.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Waynoka, Okla.—Fred Heckman, Alva, was named manager of the Waynoka Farmers Co-operative, which recently changed its constitution and by-laws to conform with the federal and state co-operatives laws.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kirkland, Wash.—Frank Tyler on July 1 took over the Peterson Feed & Seed store.

Tacoma, Wash.—General Mills, Inc., is making alterations to the firm's offices, at a cost of $4,000.

Seattle, Wash.—The Puget Sound Feed Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators, William T. Athow, Tacoma; Paul M. Goode, Seattle; Kenneth C. Hawkins, Seattle.

Pendleton, Ore. — Umatilla County wheat growers face no storage problem this year. Nearly all facilities were emptied a month ago in readiness for the harvest which started this week.—F. K. H.

Coulee City, Wash.—The Coulee Union Grain Co. has been organized, to operate grain elevator, flour mills and grain warehouses; incorporators, H. H. Higgins, J. W. Schrock, T. R. Higginbotham, E. I. Evans, all of Hartline.

Vale, Ore.—The possibilities of constructing a $108,000 alfalfa dehydrating plant here were discussed recently between H. R. Blackstone and A. E. Chiles, representing the Douthitt Corp., and members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Ferdinand, Ida.—Joe Bieker is new manager of the 200,000-bu. grain warehouse and elevator here for which negotiations have been completed by the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc. Some improvements have been made and operation was taken over July 1.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Construction work and installation of machinery on the pea elevator being built for Leonard Herres of the Pomeroy Warehouse & Feed Co., by the Morrell Const. Co., has been completed. The structure has a capacity of 35,000 bus. and cost $15,000.

Pullman, Wash.—The Pullman Grain Growers have purchased from Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. three flat houses, located at Shawnee, Parvin and Mockenema, and will use them for pea receiving and storage as well as for wheat. This increases the Grain Growers line of warehouses to 25.

Ringo (Palouse p. o.), Wash.—Harry Linden, Henry Hulett and Glen Williams are retiring from the Wallace Grain & Pea Co., Mr. Wertz and his associates having recently taken over the business, the new company operating under the same name and following the same policies.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. has completed the purchase of the Wasco Warehouse Milling Co. plant, increasing the milling capacity of the company to about 7,500 cwts., including plants in Kansas City, Mo., and at Grafton, O. The local plant has a daily capacity of 250 cwts.

Moses Lake, Wash.—The Moses Lake Grange Co-op. warehouse has been opened to serve the co-op. members, Mr. Elliott in charge. The co-operative recently purchased a building and set it up between the highway and the railway spur west of town. Further improvements will be made to the building in the near future.

Pullman, Wash.—Howard Hughes was renamed manager of the Pullman Grain Growers at the recent annual meeting of the board of directors. It was voted to pay dividends accrued from 1941 crop operations, amounting to about $12,000. Manager Hughes reporte on his flying trip to Washington, D. C., where he attended a conference of the Dry Pea Advisory Industry Com'ite of the W.F.A. at which policies for handling the 1944 crops were discussed.

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Grand View, Wash.—Fire damaged Bleghl Bros. Feed Store, plant and equipment, $20,000. Alex Bleghl advised that loss was insured.—F. K. H.

Wenatchee, Wash.—Department of Agriculture men have been studying the possibilites of converting the ferro-silicon plant to fertilizer manufacturing, when its war contracts are completed. The electric ovens are considered possible for converting phosphate rock into superphosphate; with electric power coming from nearby Coulee Dam.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A second serious grain blaze damaged the Walla Walla County fields bringing the state to an all-time high in grain and farm fires. One hundred and twenty-five acres of standing wheat on the Demase Bergevin farm swelled the totals. With the field estimated to run 5,000 bus. the loss is approximately $6,750. Partial insurance.—F. K. H.

Dayton, Wash.—At the recent annual meeting the Columbia County Grain Growers Mgr. M. W. Roe reported the net earnings of the co-operative for the year ending April 30, 1944, were $62,502.03, bringing the earnings of the organization for the past two years up to $120,000, the greatest two years in its history. The association pays a 20 per cent cash dividend each year on a patronage basis.

Seattle, Wash.—Honorary membership on the board of trustees of the Seattle Grain Exchange went to S. C. Armstrong, dean of the Pacific Northwest grain men, along with a rising vote of thanks for the "invaluable work and time he has devoted to interests of the grain trade in general and the Exchange in particular" at the organization's annual meeting. All officers were re-elected for another year: Gordon T. Shaw as pres.; C. W. Nelson, vice-pres.; D. G. Hughes, treas.; A. W. Anderson, sec'y; S. Ursic, manager. F. M. Baller was elected to a three-year term on the Board of Trustees to serve with Shaw and Anderson. This starts Shaw's 12th year as president and Ursic's tenth year as manager.—F. K. H.

Uniontown, Wash.—W. L. Potter, pioneer grain dealer of Whitman County, for the past 17 years manager of the Centennial Flouring Mills elevator and warehouse here, retired from active duty June 30. Mr. Potter entered the grain business in 1901 for the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co., now known as the Superior Elvtr. Co., and worked for many years out of Colfax. He also spent seven years at Fallons, Wash., and served the Cashup Co-op. at Thornton and Cashup for six years prior to coming here as manager of the Centennial plant. Albert Jacobs, who has managed the Leon warhouses and elevator for the Uniontown Co-op. Ass'n has succeeded him as manager of the Centennial facilities here. Before coming here Mr. Jacobs was engaged in the grain business in Canada.

Weiser, Ida.—The Weiser Flour Mills is the new name of the Weiser Milling & Elvtr. Co., effective July 1, Frank Gwilliam, manager, announced. A large expansion program whereby the mill will enter the retail feed business in this area also was announced. Here the store will be at the mill and in places where the company does not maintain elevators store locations will be obtained. Clyde Domeny, former manager of a local food store, was employed by the mill as territorial manager of the retail feed department and is setting up retail outlets. The headquarters will be here and the feed mill will be at Ontario. Feed stores have already been operated in Boise, Caldwell, Nampa and Payette. Among places where stores will be opened in the immediate future are Weiser, Midvale, Cambridge, Ontario, Nyssa, Homedale, Vale, Marsing, Wilder and Emmett.

PENNSYLVANIA

Shippensburg, Pa.—We have sold our grain and feed business to the Cumberland Farm Bureau Co-operative.—Peoples Warehouse Co., C. G. Houck.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tripp, S. D.—Frank Vetter of Avon has bought a grain elevator here.

Morristown, S. D.—The Morristown Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Madison, S. D.—The 16,000-bu. elevator being built for the Callan Grain & Seed Co. is nearing completion.

Geddes, S. D.—Bruce Sproul was re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors.

Parkston, S. D.—After 44 years of father-son ownership the C. Rempfer & Son Elvtr. Co. has been sold to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Huron, S. D.—George Sauer, manager of the Peavey Elevators' elevator at Graceville, Minn., has been transferred to the company's local elevator.

Bonilla, S.D.—L. J. Plowman, formerly manager of the Sheldon F. Reese Elevator at Timber Lake, S. D., has been transferred here to manage the local Sheldon Reese Elevator.

Parkston, S. D.—The Winn Grain Co. took possession of the Wudel & Friedrich elevator this month with Ed Winn and son as proprietors. Mr. and Mrs. Winn and family have moved here from Presho, S. D.—F. E.

Alexandria, S. D.—The new Farmers Grain Co. has become the owner of the interests of the Shanard Elvtr. Co. here. The merging of the two grain buying companies marks the exit of the Shanard Elvtr. Co., a firm that has operated here since 1900.

Timber Lake, S. D.—A. E. Odegaard of Mott, N. D., has purchased the Sheldon F. Reese Elevator, taking possession July 15. Mr. Reese recently sold both of his houses at Herreid, S. D., and has centered his business in the Aberdeen trade territory.

Clear Lake, S. D.—E. O. Schiefelbein was renamed pres. John Gauger, vice pres.; E. E. Walseth, sec'y, and Carl Moen, manager, at the annual meeting of the Clear Lake Farmers' Elvtr. Co. The auditor's statement showed $21,500 profits and surplus.—F. E.

Hayti, S. D.—The Hayti Farmers Elvtr. Co. enjoyed its most profitable year in the 36-year history of the company last year, H. N. Opdahl, sec'y, reported at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The company showed a net profit of $18,414.65 for the year. Mr. Opdahl was renamed sec'y.—F. E .

Flandreau, S. D.—Following a recent course of treatment for the improvement of his health, Charles E. Schultz has asked for and been granted a six months' leave of absence from duties with the Peavey Elevators. C. J. Tagtow of Atwater, Minn., who has been in charge during Mr. Schultz' incapacitation, has succeeded him as manager of the local elevator. Mr. Schultz will devote his time to selling insurance.

TENNESSEE

Clarksville, Tenn.—Harold P. McGrath has been elected manager of the commercial feeds division of the commercial feeds division of Igleheart Bros., Inc., subsidiary of General Foods Corp., as carried on by the Dunlop Milling Co., Inc., Mr. McGrath has served in various capacities with General Foods Sale Co., Inc., and since June 15, 1942, as sales manager of the commercial feeds division of Igleheart Bros., Inc.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—The elevator of Scott Bros. Grain Co. was damaged by fire on July 8. The feed mill escaped damage. Water caused most of the loss, the larger part of which was to contents.

Dallas, Tex.—T. E. Taylor, for several years assistant manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills, Dallas and Galveston, recently resigned from that position and accepted one with the North American Aviation Co. here.

Plainview, Tex.—One feed mill unit and an elevator of the Wes-Tex Grain & Milling Co. were completely destroyed by fire recently with a loss estimated at about $50,000. The company was able to keep going as it has other feed mill plants.

Weatherford, Tex.—The feed mill and elevator of Henry Bradfish was damaged by fire July 8, the loss estimated at $25,000. The plant was not totally destroyed and it is believed Mr. Bradfish will be able to resume operations within a short time, and will rebuild.

Fort Worth, Tex.—German prisoners are working here to help end a manpower shortage threatening to tie up a large part of the Texas wheat crop. Others went to work in a Saginaw elevator. They volunteered for work and are paid 90c a day. The mill, however, will pay the government the same rate of pay as other laborers received.—P. J. P.

DOCKAGE SUPPLIES

You can't make money unless you buy right. Watch your dockage. We are headquarters for everything in Dockage Equipment and Supplies. Come to us for quality and service.

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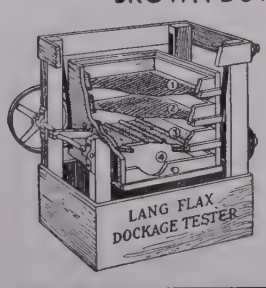

Barley Pearlers—Glassware—Kettles—Probes—Seed Scales—Dockage Scales—Funnels—Germinators—Tweezers—Sample Cans—Sample Pans—Accessories of All Kinds.

R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Spearman, Tex.—A large section of the McClellan Grain Co. elevator collapsed July 1 from the over-weight of heavy grain, spilling some 20,000 bus. of grain over surrounding ground and tracks. R. L. McClellan stated he did not sustain much loss of grain, and that it would take about $1,500 to replace the unit that burst. His big loss is in having to rebuild his conveyor system, he added.

Carrollton, Tex.—The Blanton Grain Co. recently completed its 40,000-bu. modern elevator, erected to complement the company's feed mills. Work is due to start shortly on a modern 30x80 ft. three-story feed plant, adjoining the new grain elevator on the south. With the completion of this plant the company will manufacture its own trade-marked products. The company, owned and operated by L. F. Blanton and son, Walter, superintendent of production for the firm, was started in April, 1931.

UTAH

Tremonton, Utah.—The buildings, equipment and stock of the Farmers Grain Co-operative were damaged severely by fire on July 11.

WISCONSIN

Milton Junction, Wis.—Grant Rice is a new employee at the Co-op Feed Mill.

Janesville, Wis.—R. R. Farley, 48, president of the Farley Feed Co. since 1929 and widely known grain broker, died July 9.

Menomonie, Wis.—The Farmers Union Central Exchange has awarded contract for construction of a soybean extraction plant to the Hogenson Const. Co.

Albany, Wis.—A 11,777-bu. elevator is nearing completion on the Lyons farm southeast of town. A wooden structure, it is 40 ft. high and built to store corn, oats, other grain and fuel.

Cashton, Wis.—The Cashton Elvtr. Co. has been converted into a co-operative elevator; increased stock from 1,200 shares at $25 each to 1,500 shares common at $1 each and 43,500 shares preferred at $1 each.

Cuba City, Wis.—Jonathan Hunter has purchased the Cuba City Feed Mill of Van De-Wiel, who has been inducted into the armed forces. Mr. Hunter will continue to do custom grinding and mixing and will carry a full line of feeds.

Thiensville, Wis.—The Thiensville Mill has been purchased by Edwin H. Gieratz of Milwaukee from the Thiensville Milling Co. Mr. Gieratz will modernize the old plant and do feed grinding and general milling and carry a full line of feeds.

Burckhardt, Wis.—The Midland Co-op. wholesale group of Minneapolis has purchased the entire local village and plans to revive the milling industry established here 75 years ago by the late Christian Burckhard. A year ago the co-operative purchased the mill, elevator, warehouse and office from the Burckhardt estate.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Thomas Leahy, 65, killed at Cargill, Inc., elevator, was ruled an accident July 20. He was found dead, his head wedged between a pulley and conveyor belt and he had suffered friction burns from the belt. The apparatus was protected by safety devices, but it is thought he was pulled into it when his shovel became caught.—P. J. P.

North Prairie, Wis.—Roy C. Houtz, Oconomowoc, Wis., has purchased the F. N. Miller Lumber, Coal & Feed Co., and is operating the business as the Houtz Lumber, Feed Co. Mr. Houtz is territorial serviceman for the Pillsbury Feed Mills and will continue his work with that company. Mrs. Houtz will be in charge of the local office, the personnel of the business remaining otherwise unchanged.

Appleton, Wis.—The Liethen Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire the night of July 8, Frank Liethen, president of the company, estimating the loss at $100,000. A fire wall was credited with saving an adjoining building owned by the company. At least 70,000 bus. of grain, including wheat, oats, rye and some corn, as well as considerable machinery were destroyed. The burned structure contained 20 bins, all filled with grain. It was built two years ago. Mr. Liethen stated much of the machinery destroyed will be difficult to replace at this time. He will go ahead at once with plans for rebuilding the property.

Rockdale, Wis.—Mrs. Roland Turnbull, whose husband recently was killed in an accident at the mill owned and operated by himself and his father, J. B. Turnbull, following recent death of the latter is now operating the plant herself. She is assisted by Bill Sahr, who has been employed at the plant for many years. She oversees the business, keeps the books, fills and ties the sacks and does many other light jobs about the plant. She is one of the many women of the nation, who, because of manpower shortage, when faced with a crisis have stepped into the breach and taken on the load themselves.

Worth of a Sample of Wheat

A merchant to succeed must know the value of the article he buys and its value when sold. Just so must the grain buyer value the wagon load of the farmer, and the carload shipped on a sale to arrive.

All factors involved in grading must be considered, to avoid disappointment when a report is received on the official grading.

Start with a fair sample taken with a trier.

Note any objectionable odor, as musty, sour, or of oil, fertilizer or tar paper.

Live weevil or bran bugs will class the wheat as weevily.

DOCKAGE TEST.—If coarse material, such as straws, sticks, oats, or corn, is contained in the sample, work it over a sieve having round holes twelve sixty-fourths of an inch across. The course material taken off by the sieve or scalper is put to one side for the time being, and a further cleaning of the sample is made with sieves, having smaller-sized holes. If wild-buckwheat seeds are noticeable in a sample, a "buckwheat" sieve having triangular or three-cornered holes is used. Otherwise a sieve known as the fine-seed sieve is used. This sieve has holes one-twelfth of an inch across, and removes fine dockage material.

If shrunken or broken kernels of wheat are removed with the screenings, then the screenings are run over the sieve again. The shriveled wheat remaining on top of the sieve after this rescreening is returned to the cleaned sample.

There are also special-slotted sieves for taking out cheat (chess).

The final step in this test is to weigh all dockage removed and compute the percentage. Less than 1 percent dockage is disregarded. Dockage does not cause the wheat to be put in a lower grade, but it is a weight deduction factor.

FOREIGN MATTER remaining in the cleaned wheat will grade the sample below No. 1 if more than 1 percent is present, and below No. 2 if more than 2 percent is present. The percentage of such foreign material other than dockage is determined by analyzing a part of the sample after the dockage has been removed.

These limits of 1 and 2 percent include cereal grains such as rye and weed seeds, sticks, and other noncereal matter in the cleaned or dockage-free sample. (Smut balls are not considered foreign material.)

Weed seeds and inert matter lower the value of the wheat for milling much more than a like quantity of cereal grains would. For this reason, special limitations are provided in the grades for "matter except other grains."

This limitation is one-half percent in the No. 1 grade and 1 percent in the No. 2 grade.

MOISTURE TEST is made after dockage has been removed.

DAMAGED KERNELS.—A part of the dockage-free grain is looked over for damage. One kind of injury is caused by heat from grain spoilage and is known as heat damage. Other damage is caused by sprouting, frost, disease, and molds. Certain insects also cause injury to grain by boring into the kernels.

THE 200 VARIETIES of wheat are grouped by the grain standards in seven classes: Hard Red Spring, Durum, Red Durum, Hard Red Winter, Soft Red Winter, White and Mixed wheat. A mixture of more than 10 percent of other classes will cause a sample to fall in the Mixed wheat class.

In grades No. 1 to No. 3 of most classes there are also special limitations for undesirable class mixtures. For example, No. 1 Red Winter (a soft wheat) may contain not more than one-half of 1 percent of Durum wheats, which are usually hard and flinty.

PROTEIN TESTS are not a part of the official standards; but are relied on by millers in paying a premium for high protein. The protein content can be ascertained by mailing a sample to a laboratory.

The exact specifications for every grade of the different grains are given in the Handbook of Official Grain Standards of the United States, prepared by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

From Abroad

A. H. Shone has been elected president of the Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n. He is a director of the Grain Elevating & Automatic Weighing Co., Ltd.

The Argentine government has authorized the Grain Regulation Board to invest up to 6,475,000 pesos in the construction of underground bins to store 1,000,000 metric tons of wheat.

Argentine farmers complain that the price of corn fixed at the minimum of $5.20 per 100 kilos is not enough to pay the wage scale raised by the government. In many districts it will not pay to harvest the corn crop, unless the government raises the minimum.
of all inefficient producers.

Soybean Inspections in June

Inspected receipts of soybeans have decreased steadily for the past three months, with continued gradual decline in quality, according to inspectors' reports to the War Food Administration. June inspections were 2,185 cars compared with 2,874 cars in May, 3,709 cars in April and 5,066 cars in March. From October through June this season, inspected receipts totaled 78,864 cars compared with 66,815 cars for the same period last season.

Quality of the soybeans has been progressively lower each month since March, but is much higher than last season. Eighty-three per cent graded No. 2 or better in June compared with 87 per cent in May, 90 per cent in April and 92 per cent in March. Eighty-six per cent graded No. 2 or better from October through June this season compared with 31 per cent for the corresponding months last year.

Inspections of soybeans in June include truck receipts equivalent to about 35 cars.

Houston, Tex., recently received two shiploads of barley from Argentina of account of the C.C.C. To this 840,000 bus. will be added 420,000 for New York, and 300,000 for New Orleans. The price to feeders is $1.14 per bushel f.o.b. New Orleans or Houston.

The Insurance Inspector Your Friend

By CHARLES E. HARBIN, Manager Underwriters' Grain Ass'n, before Annual Convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

To be a good inspector a man must have a keen observation, a knowledge of his subject, the patience to do a multiplicity of detail work, tact to get along with those with whom he comes in contact, and the firmness to insist on his recommendations being complied with. Very few men have all of these attributes and inspectors must be selected from those having the required requisites in the highest degree. Even then training is necessary and some mistakes have to be rectified. I do not wish to infer that any inspector is infallible. I do contend, however, that the well-trained inspector will perform in a highly competent manner habitually.

It is customary for new and inexperienced inspectors to be assigned to small value risks, gradually being given more complicated assignments as they get a thorough understanding of their work. As you men come from high value and high hazard risks, your contacts will be with the more competent inspectors. It is these men that I wish to commend to you as friends who can indeed be helpful, if you will cooperate with them and comply with their recommendations.

In your plant you are responsible for the maintenance and preservation of the property. You are responsible for the safety of the men working in the plant. In ordinary times your livelihood depends in many cases on your plant continuing in operation. It is your job to do everything possible to maintain your plant in the best and safest possible condition.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES who send inspectors to your plant are gambling, often with high stakes that you are going to look after your job properly. They are interested in your plant, not to the point where insolvency is threatened, as it might be in your own case, but nevertheless to such an extent that heavy financial loss could occur should you fail in your responsibilities. They are anxious to help you and employ the best possible men to inspect, to call attention to hazards which through over-familiarity you could easily overlook, and to check the property generally for correctible hazards. Their interests and your interests are one, the preservation of property and the safeguarding of lives, they to protect the investment of their employer and you to preserve your home and maintain your usual standard of living. After all yours is the bigger stake.

One of the criticisms often heard of an inspector is that he must find something wrong on every inspection and that he will go out of his way to pick on something inconsequential. I have never heard of such instructions being given to any inspector. I know that we are well pleased when we receive reports with no criticisms. We have complete confidence in our men and we know that when the property is given a clean bill of health that it is as free from hazard as a risk of its type of construction can reasonably be expected to be.

Another objection is "that certain conditions have existed for years. Why ask to have them changed now?" There are four good answers. (1) Deterioration through the years may make an originally safe installation hazardous, and (2) Accumulated knowledge derived from constant study and experience has shown that something originally considered to be of little hazard is actually a potential fire or accident breeder. The science of fire and accident prevention has not stood still, busy laboratories are continually making tests and experiments and thus determining the actual hazards in connection with various machines or processes. The inspector has access to this information. He studies it and applies it to the hazards of your plant, thus bringing to you a knowledge that you do not have either the time or the facilities to obtain. The recommendation he makes today and did not make last month, or last year, is often due to this accumulated knowledge.

The inspector is in your plant for only a comparatively short time and even though he makes regular calls on you, it is quite possible that he may have gone for months or even years without seeing some particular machine or process in operation and when he does see it he recognizes some removable hazard. I have in mind a certain elevator where cleaners were closely grouped but on several visits I had never seen them in operation. On one visit all four cleaners were operating and I found the dust condition to be intolerable. Natural ventilation was poor and no positive means had been provided for dust control. As a result a new recommendation was submitted to the owners.

The fourth reason is that with each additional visit to your plant, the inspector becomes increasingly familiar with it and can disclose hazards more efficiently. With each visit he may note some item which at first did not appear worthy of note but which on further study actually shows itself to be a possible cause of hazard.

We are strong believers in alternating inspectors. We feel that no two men will get exactly the same picture of any risk. What may appear inconsequential to one man may assume greater importance to another. We habitually alternate inspectors so that the property owners may get the greatest possible benefit of multiple opinions.

THE ATTITUDE that because a certain hazard has never caused a fire or accident it never will, is fallacious. I can illustrate this by an actual happening during an inspection of a garage in a small North Dakota town some years ago. The mechanic was washing greasy parts in a pan of gasoline, calmly smoking a pipe as he did so. When I protested against his smoking while engaged in such a task he said: "I can drop this pipe right into the pan and it will put out the fire." He proceeded to puff vigorously as I backed toward the door and proved his point by doing just what he said and the fire in the pipe was extinguished. We know that it was only due to improper mixture of air and vapor that the gasoline did not ignite. Another time he would only need to be smoking to ignite the rising vapor and be painfully, if not fatally, burned.

You have the same condition in your elevators. Many times during each day's operations an explosive mixture of dust and air occurs. It may be only for a moment at a time. The rest of the time there might be too little or too much dust to explode but if a spark, a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe were in the elevator at that particular moment the elevator would be no more. You cannot be too careful to guard against any possible spark from any cause because we never know when the dust and air mixture is right to explode. The inspector is on constant lookout for possible sparks from any cause and if found he will immediately ask for correction. He may save your life by so doing.

THE INSPECTOR is not out to get you in bad with the boss. Our inspectors are instructed to make all recommendations to you at the plant and it is only when he fails to get cooperation or when the expense of correction is too great for the Superintendent to pass on that reports are made downtown. We do not believe that our inspectors pick on anyone and I believe that is true of the entire fraternity. Naturally there are occasional clashes of personalities, there are differences of opinion either as to the hazard or method of correction but I believe that in practically all cases these differences can be worked out to everyone's satisfaction, if thought and self control are exercised on both sides.

ALL RISKS are not alike. What is passed in some old house, due to impracticability or impossibility of correction, would be vigorously opposed during the construction of a new elevator. We are not consistent because we try at all times to keep within the range of practicability, what would be prohibitively expensive in a small elevator could easily be handled in a house of larger earning power. To illustrate, a small elevator of 500,000 bushels capacity used as a standby house and as a result is only operated occasionally is without a dust control system. A million bushel house operating constantly with larger earnings also lacks this equipment. A complete dust control system would be desirable in either case but the inspector questions its economic practicability in the smaller house, decides it is not practical for the limited value, due to small amounts of grain handled and infrequency of operation. Consequently he omits the recommendation. In the larger house he believes that the expenditure is justified by the greater safety provided and recommends accordingly.

There are defects in every elevator that you as Superintendent feel should be changed. The downtown office may think you are just a bit cranky and put off making the change. If by chance the wished for improvement eliminates either a fire or accident hazard the inspector will be only too glad to assist you in getting the improvement made. He can be particularly helpful in those houses which are not owned by your company.

Be frank and honest with the inspector. Answer his questions completely and honestly as it is only by doing so that complete information can be obtained. There are many invisible items that would be of interest to him. If there have been changes in watch service, if there has been unusual activity preceding his inspection, or if anything else of interest has occurred, the inspector would appreciate your telling him of them. All information given is considered confidential and will not be discussed at other elevators.

For your own protection we recommend that you determine from what organization the inspector comes and his right to inspect your property. We believe a register of all visitors is desirable especially in these troubled times. All legitimate inspectors carry credentials which they will gladly show on request. In case of controversy it is always desirable to know the source from which the recommendations came.

LET ME SUMMARIZE the points you have in common and the differences between the inspector and yourself:

Both are interested in the same thing, the preservation of property and the safeguarding of human lives.

Both realize that a clean plant with proper safeguards provided is a more efficient and safer place to work.

(a) You have other things on your mind and the maintenance may be neglected. (b) The inspector calls your attention to the unsatisfactory condition and demands improvement. (c) It is hard to divert men to cleaning, it may take overtime work but when it is done you are glad.

You are more familiar with your house than the inspector, but by the very familiarity you may have become callous to removable hazards. The inspector will note these and you will be glad to correct them.

The inspector sees all kinds of plants. He can give you advice learned the hard way in other plants that will keep you from taking the knocks.

It is the inspectors business to keep abreast of all developments in fire and accident prevention. It is your business to run the elevator.

Consider all recommendations as friendly corrective criticisms, not as unreasonable demands. They are made in the interest of mutual benefit.

Field Seeds

Madison, S. D.—The Callan Grain & Seed Co. has built an elevator of 16,000 bus. capacity.

Tracy, Minn.—Lau & Lau are erecting a brick building 40x50 ft., 45 ft. high for seed cleaning and corn processing.

Denison, Ia.—John L. Robinson will conduct the business of the Denison Seed Co., his partner, Albert Weiss, having retired.

Peoria, Ill.—Fred H. Weeks is manager of the newly organized Benney-Weeks Seed Co., doing a wholesale field seed business.

Clinton, Ia.—F. Mueller & Sons Co., of Calamus, has purchased a 3-story building which is being remodeled into a retail seed and feed store.

Evansville, Ind.—Ellis Island in the Ohio River has been leased by Chas. Schenck for hybrid seed corn production on its 75 isolated acres.—W. B. C.

Kearney, Neb.—A seed corn drying plant will be erected here at a cost of $10,000 by the Cornhusker Hybrid Seed Co. of Waterloo. The city has offered a lease of half a block at nominal rental.

Henderson, Ky.—Henderson County Hybrid Corn Co-operative members at a recent meeting voted to increase the acreage of corn for seed next year to insure a yield of 10,000 bus.—W. B. C.

Washington, D. C.—Production of blue-lupine seed this year is estimated at 6,400,000 lbs., July 24, against 5,100,000 lbs. last year. This year the acreage increased 31 per cent.—U. S. D. A.

Chicago, Ill.—Robert Meredith, leaving his home at Glen Ellyn the morning of July 24, slipped under the wheels of the interurban train he attempted to board while in motion, and was killed. He was treasurer of the Vaughan Seed Co.

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. July 24 announced exemption from price control of dry commercial field bean seeds, effective July 29 in amendment 5 to M.P.R. 496. Growers of certified dry edible beans for seed will now be able to obtain premiums.

Buffalo grass makes a turf that stands up under heavy duty and for that reason is good for airfields and cantonments. A superior strain of the grass has been developed at Hays, Kan., by plant breeders of the Agricultural Research Administration. The seed crop last year of the improved strain, known as Selection 1-i (one-eye), amounted to 5,000 pounds. This seed was distributed to the public for increase and to the military organizations.

Ames, Ia.—A record bromegrass seed harvest—probably five times larger than that of any previous year—will be made in Iowa this year. Responsible are the heavy demand and good price for the seed, as well as the larger acreage of brome. Much of the harvest will be of the improved strains—Fischer, Lincoln and Achenbach. Brome usually is ready for harvest from the middle to the latter part of July.—H. D. Hughes, State College Agronomist.

Amherst, Mass.—F. A. McLaughlin of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station reports that from Nov. 1, 1942, to Nov. 1, 1943, the Seed Laboratory received 4825 samples of seed, of which 1137 were collected by the State Department of Agriculture and 3688 were sent in by seedsmen, farmers, and various state institutions. Altho 4825 samples of seed were received, 333 of these had not been tested on Nov. 1, 1943, consequently the actual number of samples worked during the year is 4492.

Subsidy on Legume Seeds

Original 1944 payment for harvesting legumes and most kinds of grasses, excepting only sweet clover, was $3.50 per acre, up to the conservation allowance for the farm or up to 25 acres. Both those limitations have been removed and sweet clover has been included.

Farmers may now earn payment on entire acreages of alfalfa, sweet clover, brome grass, crested wheat grass, or any other legume or grass for seed, no matter how large that acreage may be. The government will pay an additional 2.5 cents per pound of alfalfa and alsike clover seed harvested, and 3.5 cents per pound of red clover.

Smut Disease of Oats

Improved methods of treatment make possible an effective control of the smut disease of oats, which in the past has caused heavy losses. In addition, says C. T. Gregory, extension plant pathologist at Purdue University, there are three varieties of oats which are recommended in Indiana that are resistant to smut and crown rust. These are the Tama, Vicland, and Marion. If seed of any of these three varieties can be obtained, it may be planted without treatment. When it is impossible to get seed of these varieties, and such smut-susceptible varieties as the Cartier, Gopher, or Columbia are used, it is recommended that the seed be treated with New Improved Ceresan.

Atlantic Alfalfa

By GILBERT H. AHLGREN, associate agronomist, New Jersey Ag. Ex. Sta.

After several years of comparison with strains from all over the country at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and other state experiment stations two New Jersey selections were found to rank near the top in performance value. On the basis of this record they were then combined by mixing equal proportions of seed to produce the new variety now known as *Atlantic*—named after the region for which it is particularly adapted.

Atlantic alfalfa has been grown in the alfalfa variety testing plots of the College Farm, New Brunswick, for the last five years. During this time it has consistently proved its superiority to all other varieties tested, including Grimm, Kansas common, Hardistan, Hardigan, and many others. It has averaged almost 500 pounds of cured hay per acre more than its closest competitor. This increase in yield by the use of Atlantic alfalfa should mean an additional 10 to 15 thousand tons of hay yearly to New Jersey farmers. At $20 a ton, a normal price, New Jersey agriculture should realize between 200 to 300 thousand dollars each year as dividends on the research.

The characteristics which make Atlantic alfalfa superior to commercial varieties now used in New Jersey can be summarized as follows:

The much-branched root system which it possesses strongly resists winterheaving by giving better root anchorage. This results in reduced winterinjury and winterkilling.

Its high yielding ability results in an average increase of from 15 to 20 percent more dry matter than other varieties.

Seed Exempt from Taxes

City Assessor R. L. Thoreson of Northwood, N. D., asked for an opinion on the taxability of seed grain held by a dealer for sale and was informed as follows by Owen T. Owen, assistant attorney-general:

North Dakota state law exempts all seed grain from assessment and taxation if stored "upon any farm lands or upon any premises used for agricultural purposes," but grain "of any nature, kind or variety, held or kept for sale by any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying and selling seed and grain for seed purposes shall be assessed and taxed. . . ."

Such discrimination against the dealer, who cleans and improves the seed for more profitable planting, discourage efficiency and handicaps the state's production. The constitutions of most states forbid discriminations.

Wheat Varieties in Kansas

Hard winter wheat varieties comprise 94.3 per cent of the total acreage seeded to wheat in Kansas for harvest in 1944, according to a survey made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry. Similar surveys have been made at five-year intervals since 1919. Soft winter wheat varieties, seeded mostly in the eastern part of the state, make up 5.7 per cent of the total acreage.

Tenmarq, Blackhull (including Super-hard Blackhull) and Turkey, in the order named, are the three most important winter wheat varieties, accounting for somewhat more than two-thirds of the total acreage seeded to winter wheat in Kansas last fall. Other hard winter wheat varieties having relatively large acreages are Early Blackhull, Chiefkan and Red Chief. The acreages of Turkey and Blackhull have declined rather sharply since 1939.

Tenmarq has more than doubled in acreage in the past five years. Early Blackhull and Chiefkan also show substantial increases. In 1944, Tenmarq was grown on 36.8 per cent of the wheat acreage of Kansas and Blackhull accounted for 15.6 per cent. Turkey was third with 14.7 per cent. Kawvale (having semi-hard characteristics) continues to be the most widely grown soft wheat variety, altho showing some decline in acreage from 1939.

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Thorne, the Ohio Wheat

Thorne wheat was first distributed to certified seed growers by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in 1937. The variety proved well adapted to most sections of the state and spread rapidly.

In September of 1937 the total supply of seed was 70 bushels. This was multiplied by five growers chosen from among the experienced members of the Ohio Seed Improvement Ass'n and in two other small fields, one at the Experiment Station at Wooster and the other at Northwest Test Farm at Holgate.

In 1939, 18,109 bus. were certified, 79,043 bus. in 1940, 81,906 bus. in 1941, 39,848 bus. in 1942, and 19,259 bus. in 1943. Of course, much of the general crop also moved from farm to farm. The peak sale of certified seed for use on Ohio farms probably was reached in 1941. Considerable quantities have been shipped to Pennsylvania and Kentucky in the last two years.

In Wayne County, Thorne has replaced other varieties in a very high percentage of fields—probably above 95 per cent. Traveling southwest toward Columbus, the number of white-chaffed fields gradually increases. Bearded wheats are rare north of a line thru Union and Delaware Counties.

With probably 1,000,000 acres harvested in 1943 in Ohio and with very considerable acreages in other states, Thorne is now one of the most widely grown soft red wheat varieties in the United States.

Seed Testing

By Lewis J. LaPine, chairman committee on seed testing of the A. S. T. A.

The past year has been one of many erratic tests, particularly as to germination. There do not appear to be any explainable reasons for many of the variations between tests, yet there must be some underlying cause.

RECOMMENDATIONS: That all available data on variations in methods of testing seed, from that prescribed in the rules for seed testing, as worked out by many of the commercial laboratories, they gathered and correlated. This material then to be used as the basis for concentrated research work, or, if it is thought sufficient, used to substantiate a request for a change in the rules for seed testing.

That the American Seed Trade Ass'n. establish one or two fellowships for the study of some of the problems of seed testing; the chairman of the committee on seed testing be on the advisory board of these fellowships; the assignment of problems to be studied be made by the committee on seed testing, or from a list prepared by this committee.

That analysts be appointed on committees of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. in which their training and experience will be a definite contribution to the work of that committee.

That the American Seed Trade Ass'n. submit to the commercial analysts ass'n. problems they wish studied, or matters they wish to present to the official analysts ass'n.

STANDARDIZE "WEED" AND "CROP" SEEDS.—There are many discrepancies between laboratories in the classifications of crop seeds and weed seeds. We believe it would be to the best interest of all if this could possibly be standardized. We have letters from two federal state laboratories identifying a seed, one calling it a weed seed and the other a crop seed.

We would like to see up-to-date weed and crop seed lists published and distributed. No doubt, some plants would be incorrectly classified for certain sections of the country. However, these cases would be very few and would be greatly offset by the great amount of benefit to be derived.

Your chairman spent three days in Washington this past fall with Mr. W. A. Davidson and Mr. Walter Pfaender going over the proposed rules for seed testing. I feel these conferences were of benefit to all interested parties.

LAWS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR DUPLICATE SAMPLES.—A member of the American Seed Trade Ass'n had a lot of seed on which a state stopped sale because of noxious weeds. This firm was quite positive the seed did not contain the particular weed, so requested a portion of the control sample. The state refused its request.

It is recommended to the legislative committee that all new laws be so worded that duplicate sealed official samples be left with or forwarded to the party to whom the seed is being shipped, or in whose hands it is sampled by the inspector.

Alyce Clover for the South

By H. W. Bennett

Alyce clover has spread to such an extent in Mississippi that it has become of economic importance as a satisfactory hay for beef and dairy cattle. Seed production is also of commercial importance in limited areas of the state and is enlarging considerably.

Alyce clover is an annual legume native to the tropics of Asia and was introduced into the United States about 1910. Altho Alyce clover is a legume, it is not a true clover as its trade or common name would imply. It is an upright annual plant and makes a quick summer growth. The upright single stem type of growth makes questionable its value as a permanent grazing crop.

One important characteristic of Alyce clover from the hay production standpoint is its relatively high percentage of dry matter (35 to 42 per cent). This enables quick curing. Another desirable hay characteristic of this plant is percentage of leaves. Approximately 46.5 per cent of the growth harvested is leaves and 53.5 per cent is stems. In the annual lespedezas the ratio of leaves to stems is reversed. The annual lespedezas are higher in crude protein content. These characteristics show its resemblance to lespedeza as a hay plant and indicate it may be handled in the same manner as lespedeza for hay.

It is longer-lived than the present commercial varieties, making it possible to maintain alfalfa stands for a greater number of years than previously.

Seed is produced prolifically under favorable conditions and can be grown profitably for commercial purposes.

Increase of foundation seed of Atlantic alfalfa in New Jersey is now being undertaken. Because it is readily hybridized with other varieties growing nearby, is is subject to breakdown and loss of vigorous growth habits unless protected from cross-pollination, primarily by bees and other insects. This necessitates the growing of foundation and certified seed stocks of Atlantic alfalfa in isolated fields to give assurance that no contamination with pollen from other varieties can occur.

Preliminary seed studies at New Brunswick indicate that alfalfa seed production in New Jersey may be profitable during dry years that favor seed-setting, but since dry years are the exception rather than the rule in the eastern United States, seed production should be encouraged in more favorable regions. Alfalfa seed is produced in greater abundance under the warm, dry sunny conditions of some of the Western and particularly the Southwestern states. It appears best, then, to have seed of the Atlantic variety produced in the West and returned to New Jersey for distribution and use. No loss of the superior characteristics will result from such treatment, provided proper supervsion of seed stock is maintained.

A small amount of Atlantic alfalfa seed is available this year for increase purposes and will be sent to proper authorities in several of the Western states. If this production program develops as planned, Atlantic alfalfa seed will be available for New Jersey farmers in restricted quantities in the fall of 1946.

Markup on Grass Seeds

Effective July 26 the O.P.A. has ruled in Regulation 471:

Sales of legume and grass seeds to planters by retailers and mail order houses in quantities of 5 pounds or less are exempt from price control.

COUNTRY DEALER—A new distributor known to the trade as a "country dealer" is added to the original list of distributors in the old regulation. He is permitted a mark-up of $3.50 a hundredweight in the case of alfalfa seed, which is the maximum custom service charge for quality cleaned seeds.

On his retail sales, in addition, the country dealer is permitted to charge the retail markup.

The various distributors are redefined to make it clear that, except in the case of a processor, they are defined with respect to the particular lot of seed they may be selling at a given time. A processor is redefined more specifically than formerly, and must have functioned, as redefined, prior to Sept. 29, 1943.

"RETAILER" is defined so that anyone selling quality cleaned or processed seed to a planter may qualify.

"TRANSPORTATION COST" is redefined in detail, in order to eliminate the "windfalls" and "squeezes" that were possible under the old regulation. A scale of charges that is customary in the trade for trucking and hauling has been inserted.

The base prices for the Baltic, Cossack, Grimm, Hardigan, Hardistan, Ladak and Orestan varieties of state certified "northern adapted, first generation increase" from northern alfalfa seed, are changed from the central or southern to the northern classification.

The commercial processor, in selling to another processor or to a wholesaler, is prevented from charging any markup in addition to his processor's markup.

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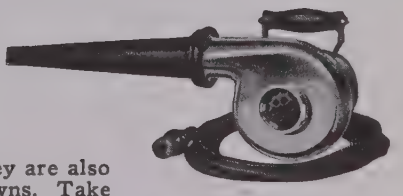

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Sorghums Area Spreading

"Sorghums, once a stepchild in United States agriculture, have suddenly and sensationally become one of the country's major farm crops," Terris Manley of the Advance Seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz., told memmbers of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n.

Sorghums combine characteristics and advantages which within the next 10 years will cause them to exceed either wheat or corn in total production, Manley predicted. He based his belief on time-proven experiments with sorghum varieties which emphasize their versatility as food for humans and animals; their resistance to drouth, and their adaptability to mechanized handling.

The spotlight fell on sorghums, Manley said, as a result of the war. He pointed to the demands for sorghums as livestock feed when corn and other feeds were no longer available in sufficient quantities, and for production of industrial alcohol and beer malt mixes by the distilling and brewing industries.

Beyond immediate war demands, Manley said, were the results of research during the past three years which found in waxy type sorghums a substitute for the cassava of the Far East as a source of tapioca, and in sorghum starches valuable ingredients for production of adhesives, sizing for cloth and paper, dextrins and other food products.

"It is obvious," Manley asserted, "that there must be a great increase in production of sorghums to meet these new industrial demands."

With improvements in processing machinery and methods rapidly taking place, the only limitation to what Manley called "the immense potentialities of these new industrial uses," is lack of supply. He noted that the 1943 sorghum crop, though largest on record, was absorbed within seven months of harvesting.

The seed company official singled out agronomists at Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and California agricultural experiment stations for special commendation in connection with breeding of improved sorghum varieties. While sorghums generally are considered southern and southwestern crops, Manley held out strong hope that from the extensive experimental work going forward may come a sorghum type that can be grown in northern states.

Hegari, a combination grain and forage sorghum, has become established as the leading type in the southwest, and its success in Arizona is expected to be climaxed in 1945 when agronomists of the University of Arizona contemplate release for commercial production of a new, improved strain.

A highly-important trend in many cotton growing areas of Arizona, California, Oklahoma and northern Texas has been the replacement of cotton with sorghums as a more profitable, surer crop, Manley said. Cotton production, hampered by insect damage, bad weather and high labor cost, began yielding to sorghum materially in the Spring of 1943.

Manley cited the experience of Goodyear Farms, near Phoenix, owned by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., as typical of the "away from cotton movement." Goodyear Farms was established in 1917, primarily to grow long staple cotton for tire fabric, but for several years past net returns between sorghums and cotton have increasingly favored sorghums on the 17,000-acre ranch.

"As a result," he declared, "Goodyear's acreage of grain sorghums grown for seed has been expanded to become one of the largest in the United States. Goodyear Farms has done extremely valuable experimental work in sorghum varietal trials, in sorghum hybridizations and in devising new and successful methods of cultivating, harvesting, storing and cleaning sorghum grain crops."

Tying sorghum production to the imperative need for mechanizing farm operations, "no other major crop requires so little labor, expressed in man-hours, as do the grain sorghums for they are planted and cultivated mechanically and the leading varieties are combined—harvested mechanically."

"Today, grain sorghums are to the Great Plains states and to the Southwest what corn is to the corn belt states. Tomorrow, we confidently expect both grain and forage sorghums to build an important place for themselves in the agriculture of the South and Southeast," Manley concluded.

Kasco's Annual Picnic

The annual affair begun modestly some years ago as a picnic by the Kasco Mills, Inc., of Toledo, O., has grown to considerable magnitude, with an attendance of 750, requiring good planning to please the employees of all ages.

A ball game between the mill and the office began the proceedings at 1 p. m., July 15 at American Legion Island.

Fifteen foot races carried prizes for contestants.

Special attractions included a professional tumbling act, pie eating contest, girls' relay race, tug of war, dinner, dancing.

Old Guard pins were awarded those who had had 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 years' service with the company.

Remove No Leaves in Detasseling

The hybrid seed corn producers may benefit from the results obtained in a detasseling test by Carl Borgerson of the Minnesota Experiment Station. A comparison was made when removing from the plants in the female rows no-leaves, one-, two- or three-leaves with the tassel during the detasseling process.

The results of a 3-year test with 6 hybrids show that on the average the highest yield of hybrid seed was obtained when no-leaves were removed. Removal of one-, two- or three-leaves with the tassel caused a reduction in yield of 2.4%, 8.2%, and 18.8%, respectively. For some early maturing parents where the leaf area was small, removal of leaves with the tassel caused a higher reduction in yield than for later maturing parents where the leaf area was high. The preliminary observation with some early North Dakota hybrids showed even greater reduction in yield. Careful detasseling with the least possible injury to the plant and with no leaves removed during the detasseling process assures higher yield of hybrid seed corn.

Grain Carriers

The W.F.A. has asked that stocks of Canadian rye at Buffalo and Chicago be moved out to make room for other grains.

Class I railroads had 41,236 new freight cars on order July 1, of which 17,325 were plain box cars, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Suggestions by the State Department that more freight cars be allowed Mexico will not be followed by the railroad companies until after domestic needs have been satisfied.

J. J. Mahoney, superintendent of the transportation of the Santa Fe, says 850,000 bus. of wheat were piled on the ground in the Panhandle and plains area of the A.T.&S.F.

Kansas City, Mo.—Wheat shipments to Kansas City now are unrestricted, permits no longer being required on shipments from St. Joseph, Mo.; Enid, Okla., and 9 Kansas points.

Minneapolis, Minn.—R. C. Woodworth of Cargill, Inc., has been appointed alternate agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue permits for movement of grain under service order No. 80.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 57,120 cars during the week endng July 8, against 54,809 cars during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

During a week in June, out of 212 cars unloaded by the Quaker Oats Co. at one of its plants, 197 were put to immediate use for outbound loading of grain and flour—commodities requiring cars of the highest class.

Topeka, Kan.—A request for 5,000 cars to save wheat on the ground in rain-soaked Southwestern Kansas has been made by the state board of agriculture to Governor Andrew Schoeppel, who said he would take it up with the Santa Fe.

The Southern Freight Ass'n is considering making special rates from New Orleans on imported barley and corn. The rate proposal deals with barley and corn in bulk or in sacks, minimum carload 80,000 pounds, and corn, broken, chopped, cracked, etc., in carloads of 40,000 pounds.

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Abandonment of 62 miles of the Wisconsin Central from Stevens Point to Portage has been denied by Examiner Lyle.

The volume of freight traffic handled by Class I railroads in June, 1944, exceeded the same month last year by eight and one-half per cent, the Ass'n of American Railroads has announced. Freight traffic, measured in ton-miles, amounted to approximately 63,000,000,000 ton-miles.

Washington, D. C.—The Commodity Credit Corporation has canceled charters for lake vessels to carry 2,500,000 bus. of Canadian grain, paying a penalty of 1.75 cents per bus. for the unused space. The C.C.C. still has charters for 40,000,000 bus. of vessel room to be used before Nov. 30.

Washington, D. C.—Cars of grain for export unloaded at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports in the first half of 1944 totaled 18,745 compared with 29,055 in the like period last year, or a decrease of 35.5 per cent, the Manager of Port Traffic of the Ass'n of American Railroads has announced July 15.

The railroads are now "over the hump" in the movement of the current winter wheat harvest in the Southwest, and have already begun to send empty box cars into the Northwest in preparation for handling the anticipated huge spring grain crops, Warren C. Kendall, chairman of the Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, declared July 25.

Chicago, Ill.—John B. Keeler, pres. of the National Industrial Traffic League, was leading speaker July 13 at the meeting of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board. He urged that the railroads be kept out of the clutches of the government. L. M. Betts, of the Ass'n of American Railroads, said the increase in traffic so far in 1944 had been higher than estimated. J. W. Stevenson, passenger traffic manager of the Illinois Central, advised business men unable to get space from regular ticket agent to get in touch with the passenger or freight traffic manager of the railroad on which they wished to travel. The general traffic officer was usually able to do something.

Declaring that outmoded principles of regulation and the promotion of one form of transport as against another will lead to financial default of essential instrumentalities and to ultimate government ownership in the post-war period, Transportation Ass'n of America has dispatched a letter to all Chambers of Commerce in the United States and to 25,000 farm, business and civic leaders, advocating a complete re-appraisal of national transportation policy by Congress and the adoption of a post-war pattern for regulation of the common-carrier industry which will give prime consideration to the needs of the shipper and consumer and afford an opportunity for private capital to secure a fair return when invested in the industry as a whole.

A.S.T.A. Traffic Committee Report

By J. George Mann, Chairman

The order in which we as seedsmen are interested is General Order No. 18A. Under the original order we were required to load at least 60,000 pounds of seed per car. This order was modified last December reducing the quantity of seed to be loaded in a car from 60,000 to 40,000 pounds. This requirement applies to all field seeds, including garden seeds. The loading of beans, peas and lentils, however, has remained at 60,000 pounds per car, provided they are used exclusively for seed purposes. The loading of dried beans and dried peas for human consumption still remains at 80,000 pounds per car.

Due to an improper interpretation placed upon this order by many railroads, they refused to accept for shipment less than 80,000 pounds of dried beans and dried peas, regardless of whether they were used for seed purposes or were to be used for human consumption. During the year the chairman of your traffic committee handled a great deal of correspondence with both the railroads and members of the Ass'n. regarding this misinterpretation of the order. As a result, I am convinced now that everyone, including the railroads, as well as the members of the seed trade, understand that 60,000 pounds of either dried beans or dried peas when used for seed purposes comprise the loading requirements of a freight car under the Office of the Defense Transportation order.

DEMURRAGE CHARGES.—Recently an order was issued increasing the demurrage charges on refrigerator cars to $44 per day. As a result of this order the Office of Defense Transportation has stated that it resulted in increasing the supply of refrigerator cars very appreciably. In other words, by this order and similar orders the O.D.T. is convinced that it is possible to make more cars available from the present supply. Unless the shippers load cars promptly and receivers unload cars promptly, it would not be surprising if the O.D.T. issued orders increasing the demurrage charges on other than refrigerator equipment such as box cars, flat cars, gondolas and the like. To avoid issuance of such order or orders it behooves every user of freight car equipment to see that there is no delay in loading or unloading cars.

FREIGHT RATE INCREASE CASE POSTPONED.—The connection with increased freight rate applied for by the railroads, assigned Case No. Ex Parte 148 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, we now find that the Commission has again postponed or suspended the effective date of the increases from July 1, 1944, to Jan. 1, 1945. The railroads were requested by the Interstate Commerce Commission by an order issued April 17 to show cause on or before May 8 why the Commission should not modify its order by extending the suspension until Jan. 1, 1945. The carriers that were parties to the original petition seeking an overall increase in rates of 10 per cent informed the Commission they would agree to a further postponement of the increases in rates shown. The increases that were suspended amounted to 6 per cent in connection with less than carload rates and 3 per cent in connection with carload rates on seeds generally.

FREIGHT CHARGES ON F.S.C.C. SHIPMENTS ADJUSTED.—On shipments of field seeds purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and shipped to Pacific Coast ports in December, 1942, and January, 1943, on which freight charges were prepaid on basis of the export rates, undercharge bills were presented by the railroads to shippers based upon the domestic rates. The aggregate amount of these undercharges is approximately $40,000. In determining the price of the seed, the shippers took into consideration the export rates to both Atlantic and Pacific ports. After shipments were made to Pacific ports, it developed that the provisions of the tariff naming the export rate were not complied with and consequently the railroads increased charges to basis of the domestic rates. In same instances the undercharges were paid and in others they were not.

Because of war restrictions it was impossible for shippers to have complied with the provisions of the railroad tariffs and the question of whether the export rates or domestic rates were applicable was presented to the Office of Defense Transportation, who in turn referred the matter to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission on its own motion assigned it to Docket 29006 set for hearing last August. In the meantime, traffic representatives of various government agencies arranged a series of conferences with railroad representatives, which resulted in the compromise, under which carriers finally agreed to apply the export rates on government shipments.

As to just how the adjustments of the undercharges are to be handled has not yet been determined. It may become necessary for the shippers to pay the undercharges, and bill on the government, who in turn will file claims for refunds with the railroads.

The War Department has asked the American Standards Ass'n to develop a safety color code to guard against accident hazards in industry. The purpose is to standardize the colored markings on physical hazards so that they will stand out and serve as a warning of danger to employees, each color having a definite meaning and application similar to the colors used for traffic lights with which every school child is familiar.

Soy Meal in Fire Extinguisher

A secret mixture of soybean oil meal and oxygen-free acids which upon contact with air creates a thick foam is used by the navy in fighting oil fires.

The fire goes out when the foam covers the oil and deprives it of oxygen from the air.

Soy foam, long used in stationary oil storage installations at Marcus Hook, Pa., has been adapted to marine use by filling large cans with foam, with portable pumps that will throw the material 70 feet with a favoring wind, and distributing these thruout tankers and ships of the U. S. Merchant Marine.

A conspicuous example of its use was on a tank steamer abandoned by the crew because the fire was too hot, and saved by the application of foam from the navy's fire fighting school 60 miles away at Little Creek, Va. Of the cargo of 107,000 barrels of petroleum 70,000 barrels was saved, and the ship, which cost $3,500,000 to build, can be restored for $400,000.

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Feedstuffs

Kansas City, Mo.—The Ozark Feed Dealers Ass'n gave a banquet the evening of July 26 in the Milner Hotel, each member bringing a guest.

Des Moines, Ia.—A feed school will be held Sept. 25 at the Fort Des Moines Hotel under the auspices of the Iowa Feed Institute and the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Distillers Dried Grains production during June amounted to 36,800 tons, against 26,700 tons in June, 1943. In August, 1941, production was only 13,900 tons.—W. F. A.

The W.F.A. has allocated 100,000,000 bus. of wheat for feed during the first quarter of the year. About 34,000,000 bus. will be distributed for industrial alcohol in the first quarter.

Soybean contracts for processors will be ready for distribution within two weeks, an official of the C.C.C. said July 21. There is no deviation from basic policies, changes in form being minor.

Hammond, Ind.—The Pratt Food Co., was ordered by the War Production Board July 17 not to use in the next 12 months more than 80 per cent of its quota of molasses. The company is charged with having accepted deliveries in excess of its quota during the latter part of 1943 and first part of 1944.

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Feed Manufacturers National Council was formed as a result of the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Officers are: pres., A. G. Kirstine, of Alberta; vice pres,. J. G. Wharry of Ontario; sec'y, Walter N. Hendrick. Officers are the foregoing and B. H. Creelman, British Columbia; E. Bole, Manitoba, and N. K. Stevens, Quebec.

Potato Peelings for Bacon Pig

Mechanical potato peeling gives parings which are notably richer in ether extract, fiber and lime, but much poorer in nitrogen-free extractives than the thicker parings obtained by hand peeling. The amides of the machine peelings form a smaller proportion of total nitrogeneous material than in the case of hand peelings, which, in respect to their general composition, do not differ to any great extent from whole potatoes.

Potato peelings, after cooking, are highly digestible when included in the rations of bacon pigs. The N-free extractives, which form about 80 per cent of the dry matter of the hand peelings, have a digestion coefficient of 92 per cent.—*Journal of Scientific Agriculture.*

Would Amend Alfalfa Hay Ceiling

Jim McCormack, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n., has petitioned the Seattle office of the O.P.A. to amend the alfalfa hay regulation, M.P.R. 322 to provide that:

That a $2 per ton markup be allowed the retailer of Alfalfa Hay in carload lots. The existing regulation allows the first dealer $2 and also the second dealer but nothing for the third dealer (usually the retailer) unless the latter put the hay through his warehouse.

That a premium of $1.50 per ton be allowed for No. 2 green alfalfa hay. The existing regulation allows a premium for No. 2 leafy or No. 1 hay. We have pointed out that most of our alfalfa hay will grade No. 2 green.

That a definite ceiling be placed on baling of $4.50 per ton, which may be added to the base price. The existing regulation allows a markup of $5 per ton on baled hay, but does not specify any definite amount that may be paid for baling.

That Section 12 relative to invoices be eliminated entirely. We maintain it would be physically impossible for retailers to certify each bale of hay as to its origin and itemized costs.

How to Use Urea in Dairy Rations

In Europe urea has been used in commercial cattle feeds for a number of years, and in the United States the use of urea is past the experimental stage. During the past several months hundreds of tons of urea have been used as an ingredient of milking rations for cows. There has been no prejudice expressed regarding feed mixtures containing urea and no reports of trouble have been received by the manufacturers of these feeds. This field experience is important in indicating that there will probably be no resistance from dairymen against the use of urea. Therefore, feed mixers should not hesitate to add 1 to 1.5 per cent of urea to rations for dairy cows if the extra protein value is needed for more efficient production.

One pound of urea and 6 pounds of barley, wheat, oats, or corn will essentially replace 7 pounds of 41 per cent protein soybean meal. It is important to remember, however, that urea has no energy value and that its use will reduce slightly the amount of total digestible nutrients in the mixed feed. The calculated protein equivalent value of urea is arrived at by multiplying the nitrogen content by the factor 6.25. Thus, urea that contains 42 per cent of nitrogen has a protein replacement value of 262 per cent.

For urea to have value in dairy feeds the true protein content must be low. When ample true protein is available the bacteria will use it for growth in preference to using urea. Therefore, urea should be used to furnish only 4 or 5 per cent of protein equivalent with feed mixtures containing 11 to 13 per cent of protein, to make milking rations that supply the equivalent of 16 to 18 per cent of protein. Urea can also be used with corn or cereal grains to make a fitting ration containing 12 per cent of protein equivalent for feeding dairy animals over 4 months of age but it should never be used in calf starters fed to younger calves.

Urea should not be used in feed mixtures which contain raw ground soybeans or soybean meals which have not been adequately heated; there is certain to be some loss of nitrogen as ammonia during storage of the feed. A marked odor of ammonia in a grain mixture may make it unpalatable to dairy animals.—*Cornell Feed Service.*

New buildings may be made virtually rat proof by extending all foundations at least two feet into the ground and an equal distance above it. Concrete floors built on the ground will complete the job. If a new building is to rest on piers, the floor should be 18 inches off the ground with a piece of sheet metal on top of each pier, extending about six inches on each side of the pier with the sides bent down so rats cannot climb up into the building. The space beneath the floor should be kept clear to eliminate any place for rats to live.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Des Moines, Ia.—O. N. LaFollette has resigned as state inspector of seeds to become secretary of the Feed Institute of Iowa.

Brewers' dried grains production during June amounted to 21,300 tons, against 22,700 tons during June, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Warsaw, Ind.—Professor H. C. Knandel has resigned as head of the poultry department of Pennsylvania State College and will enter the employ of Creighton Bros., breeders of White Leghorns.

Cuddebackville, N. Y.—Nathan Breeding Farms have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from using the term pullorum clean tending to convey the belief that their flocks have been certified by an official state agency.

It was found at Macdonald College that the buttermilk and corn of a chick starter ration, at levels of 5 and 25 per cent, respectively, could be replaced, in times of scarcity, by equal parts of dried brewer's yeast and fishmeal, and a mixture of barley and wheat.

Nashville, Tenn.—Emmett J. Smith and Sarah Alma Maxwell, Murfreesboro Hiway, Nashville, Tenn., have filed answer to a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging them with misrepresentation in the sale of baby chicks and of poultry remedies designated as "Save 'm" and "Va-Po-Spra."

Powdered swine hoofs appear to be a satisfactory substitute for meat scraps and fish meal in practical poultry rations. Because of their animo acid made-up, keratin proteins may be of particular value for animals which produce quantities of keratin tissue, such as feathers.—*Poultry Science.*

Washington, D. C.—The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during June was the fewest since June, 1939, and greatly under the record output of June last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Chicks produced during June totaled 68,707,000, compared with 197,468,000 in June last year—a decrease of 65 per cent. Production for the first six months of 1944 totaled 1,035,471,000, compared with 1,290,316,000 during the like period last year, a decrease of 19.8 per cent.

Vitamin D Requirement of the Chick

In two experiments at the Maryland Experiment Station the percentage of bone ash in chicks at 3 weeks of age was increased more by the addn. of minerals to the basal mash than by the addn. of 20 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per 100 gm. of the basal ration, and the bone ash was well within the normal range. Between 3 and 10 weeks the bone ash of chicks on high mineral rations without vitamin D decreased. High mineral levels were less effective than vitamin D supplements in promoting growth and preventing crooked breastbones. Optimum growth and bone ash were obtained without vitamin D with rations having calcium contents up to 4.42 per cent to 3 weeks of age. When 5 units of vitamin D were added to a ration contg. 3.6 per cent calcium and 1.8 per cent phosphorus, better growth, feed efficiency, and bone ash were induced to 10 weeks of age than with 10 units of vitamin D and a ration contg. 1.7 per cent calcium and 0.85 per cent phosphorus. Growth, feed efficiency, and feathering were improved, and mortality, crooked breastbones, and perosis reduced by the addition of 0.1 per cent choline to mineralized rations. The studies were conducted in 2 experiments with 10 groups of 36 White Leghorn cockerels in the first and 13 groups of Barred Plymouth Rock X New Hampshire crossbred chicks in the second. In each case part of the chicks were slaughtered at 3 weeks of age for bone ash determinations. Various supplements, which included deflorinated phosphate, ground oyster shell, K_2HPO_4, $MnSO_4$, $4H_2O$, choline, and vitamin D, were employed. Records were kept of the weights, mortality, and bone ash at 3 and 10 weeks of age.

Why Animal By-Products Are Fed to Poultry

By D. C. Kennard of Ohio Exp. Station

The greater use of plant protein concentrates, such as soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, etc., in feeds for poultry, particularly with the minimum wartime use of meat, fish, and milk products, has introduced new problems in poultry feeding. Foremost of these problems is the minimum amount of feedstuffs from animal sources to supplement the plant proteins for the most economical results. Ample evidence is available to indicate the need of animal feedstuffs to supplement plant feedstuffs, but there is too little definite evidence to indicate the minimum requirements of animal products (their proteins, minerals, and vitamins) necessary to supplement plant feedstuffs for satisfactory economical production of eggs and poultry.

Too often meat, fish, and milk products are considered primarily as protein concentrates; whereas their greatest value in many rations may be derived from the needed minerals and vitamins they provide. In other words meat, fish, and milk products should be considered as triple supplements of proteins, minerals, and vitamins, anyone of which may be of primary importance in certain rations. Consequently, when minimum amounts of the animal products are used on the basis of their protein only, a deficiency of minerals and/or vitamins may occur.

An interesting example of the importance of 50 per cent protein meat scraps as a mineral supplement may be cited in connection with the national wartime animal protein conservation recommendations, in which the maximum amounts of animal products to be used for feeding poultry were set upon the basis of their protein content. A typical instance is the recommended 2.25 per cent protein from animal sources in a laying mash to be fed with grain. This, applied to 50 per cent protein meat scraps, would permit the use of 4.5 per cent in the laying mash to be fed with an equal amount of whole grain. The ration, on the basis of total feed intake, would then contain 2.25 per cent meat scraps (of which about 0.50 per cent would be bone meal) if equal amounts of grain and mash were consumed; however, usually more grain than mash is consumed. Thus, the reduced amount of meat scraps provides only about one-half the amount of bone meal to supply the necessary phosphorus, which, in turn, calls for an additional 1 to 2 per cent of phosphorus supplement, such as bone meal, defluorinated rock phosphate or their equivalents. This has led to a critical scarcity of bone meal for feeding purposes equal to or greater than that of meat scraps. Thus it is that a partial solution of one problem may create another equally serious.

That the nutritive value of 50 per cent protein meat and bone scraps depends upon its mineral content (principally bone meal), as well as its protein, was clearly demonstrated by some of the early experiments of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with animal versus vegetable protein concentrates in rations for layers.

Plant protein concentrates can be successfully used instead of animal products as a major source of the protein for poultry, when properly supplemented by the minerals and vitamins generally provided by meat, fish, and milk products.

Starfish Meal for Chicks

Starfish meal, produced by drying and grinding whole starfish, was found to contain 30.7 per cent protein, 17.6 per cent calcium, and 0.35 per cent phosphorus when analyzed by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In three experiments in feeding growing chicks the meal was compared with sardine fish meal at the same protein levels as a supplement to a basal diet containing no animal protein. The starfish meal gave as good results as the sardine fish meal when the quantity used did not supply an excess of calcium.

The Department of Agriculture scientists say that because of its high calcium content the quantity of starfish meal used in feeding chicks should be limited to 3.5 to 5.0 per cent of the diet. Starfish are taken in considerable quantity in the cleaning of oyster beds.

False Economy to Skimp on Poultry Mash

Save feed in every way possible, but don't over-save, particularly on poultry growing mashes, says H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry at University Farm. It is false economy to skimp on mashes which are the chief source of protein in the pullets' diet. Lack of protein leads to slow growth and late maturity which tend to cut down later egg production. Grain feeds and pasture constitute an important part of the summer ration for pullets, Sloan says, but they do not fully substitute for mash. Good pasture, such as young alfalfa, is valuable mainly as a source of vitamins and as a means of saving feed. It is rich in protein, but pullets cannot eat enough of it to supply the needed amount of protein and minerals. Sloan suggests using any good mash that ranges from 16 to 17 per cent protein up to the high protein concentrates of 32 per cent or more and keeping pullets on good range with mash, grain and water before them at all times.

Easing of the embargo against Mexican cottonseed and cottonseed hulls, which has been in force since July 1, 1913, was considered at a hearing July 19 by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at San Antonio, Tex.

Washington, D. C.—Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation June 30 amounted to 93,960,000 bus., against 204,000,000 a year earlier. Sales of feed wheat during the crop year amounted to 321,000,000 bus. Loans on wheat outstanding on farms were 14,000,000 bus. From Canada 133,000,000 bus. was purchased.

Must Grind Sorghum for Fattening Calves

Cracked Early Kalo was fed in comparison with whole Early Kalo to heifer calves in one trial of 193 days at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

The calves fed cracked Early Kalo made greater and more economical gains than the calves fed the whole grain. It required 137 pounds more Early Kalo, 64 pounds more silage and nine pounds more cottonseed cake to produce 100 pounds of gain in lot 19, fed whole grain, than in lot 16, fed cracked grain. On this basis grinding 100 pounds of Early Kalo saved 22 pounds of grain, 10 pounds of silage, and 1.3 pounds of cottonseed cake.

In addition the calves fed cracked Early Kalo were fatter and out-sold the calves fed whole Early Kalo by 60 cents per hundredweight, outyielded them by 2.9 per cent, and produced carcasses which graded higher.

Feeding whole Early Kalo grain proved disappointing and wasteful.

Cows Thrive on Low Grade Protein

During the past several years an extensive series of metabolism experiments with growing lambs has been conducted at Cornell University to determine whether or not the quality of protein in the ration was of importance to them. For these growing lambs there has been no difference in the efficiency of the "high quality" protein furnished by dried skim milk, casein, or soybean oil meal and protein that would be of lower quality for non-ruminants, furnished by corn gluten meal or linseed oil meal. These experiments have been conducted by J. I. Miller and F. B. Morrison, and earlier experiments by K. L. Turk and F. B. Morrison.

In addition to the metabolism experiments with lambs, the Animal Husbandry Dept. has conducted practical feeding experiments with dairy cows, with fattening steers, and with fattening lambs to determine whether the quality of protein in the concentrate mixture or grain mixture, was of any importance for these classes of stock when there was little or no legume forage in the ration.

Five experiments with dairy cows have been completed in each of which one group of cows was fed a simple grain mixture consisting of ground corn, ground oats, corn gluten feed, and corn gluten meal, which would supply poor-quality protein for non-ruminants. Another group was fed a mixture supplying better protein and more variety. This contained not only ground corn, ground oats, and corn gluten feed, but also soybean oil meal, linseed meal cottonseed meal, and corn distillers' dried grains. In the last two trials 5 per cent of cane molasses were included in each mixture. For roughage the cows had corn silage and mixed hay low in legumes.

On the average, the cows fed the higher-quality protein grain mixture produced 36.93 lbs. of 4 per cent fat-corrected milk a day, in comparison with 36.55 lbs. for the other ration. This small difference of only 0.38 lbs. of milk was not significant. In two of the experiments the yield was higher on the low-quality protein mixture, in two experiments it was higher on the high-quality protein mixture, and in the other trial there was no difference. There were also no significant differences in the health or the maintenance of liveweight on the two rations.

These experiments with a total of 86 lactations, show clearly that the kind or quality protein is of little practical importance in any ordinary grain mixture for dairy cows, even when but little of the roughage is legume forage. This means that, in making up a grain mixture for dairy cows, one can use whatever protein supplements are available, so long as the mixture is palatable to the cows and made up of satisfactory feeds for milk production. This fact is of especial importance at the present time when there is a serious shortage of protein supplements supplying protein of high quality, and the high quality protein is urgently needed for feeding of swine and poultry.

Cobalt Deficiency in Sheep

J. E. Bowstead and others in Scientific Agriculture report that when sheep were maintained for a relatively long period on a dry ration of nonleguminous hays, oats and mineral supplements, a cobalt deficiency developed. The addition of cobalt salts to the ration prevented the development of the disease. The clinical symptoms resembled malnutrition. Reproduction was seriously impaired in that lambs from affected ewes were smaller and weaker than lambs from unaffected ewes. Ewes that became unthrifty on cobalt deficient rations produced insufficient milk to nourish their lambs, and also produced fleeces that were weak in fiber. The cobalt content of the sheep tissues gradually decreased while fed on cobalt deficient rations.

Soy Protein Needs Animal or Fish Proteins

Experimental growth studies indicate that raw soybeans are inadequate for meeting the amino acid requirements of chicks. Heated soybean is adequate in all the amino acids except for a slight deficiency in methionine. Numerous investigators have established the high nutritive value of heated soy protein for chicks, both alone and in combination with other protein supplements such as fish meal, dried milk, and meat scraps. In actual practice, soybean meal is always heat-treated because it is a by-product obtained through a special oil extraction process involving the use of heat. Soy protein in combination with cereal proteins does not provide an adequate protein ration unless animal or fish proteins are added. —*Borden's Review of Nutrition Research.*

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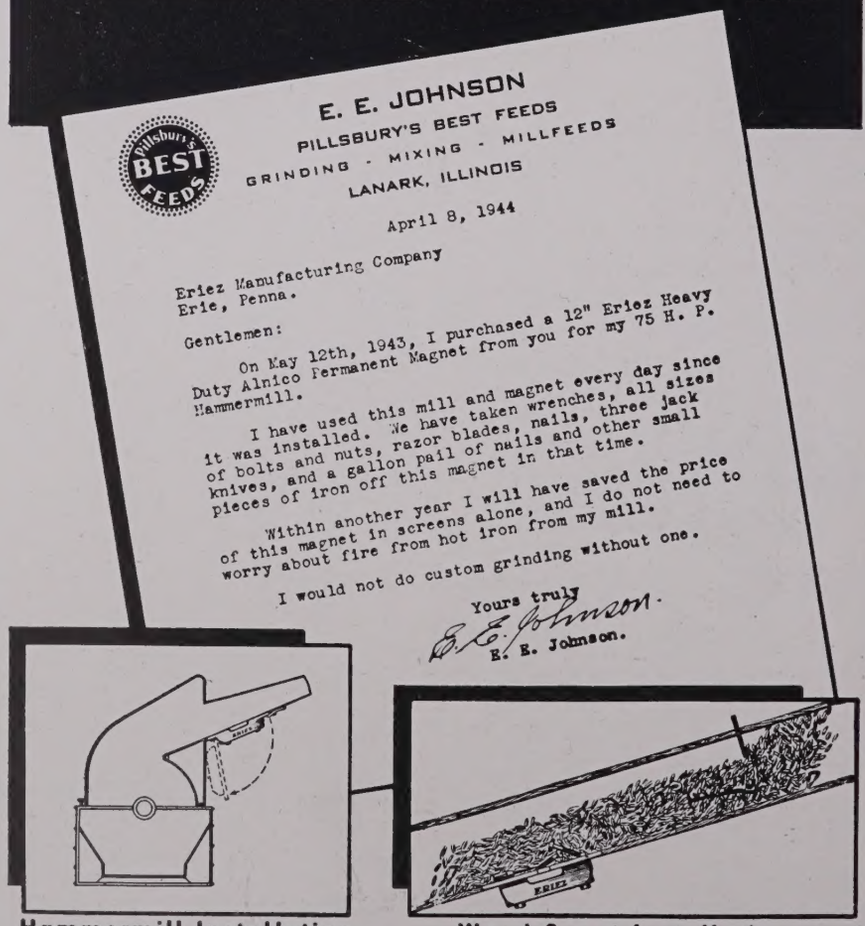

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Feeding Value of Different Corns for Pigs

Pigs preferred some corns to others. Of those tried, the less palatable corn, when it was fed separately—that is, when it was the only one available—produced practically as rapid and as efficient gains as the more palatable ones. The preferences were not for open-pollinated as against hybrid corns but apparently were influenced, directly or indirectly, by moisture content of the corns.

Consistently, a higher value was obtained for a hard dent hybrid corn than for one that was not so hard. On an equivalent moisture basis, it showed an average worth 6.9 per cent greater a pound than the standard corn. The average amounts of moisture in the hard and softer corn as fed were 17 and 19 per cent, respectively. The advantage of the hard over the softer corn decreased as the feeding period advanced.

Flint corn which was still harder produced a trifle less, rather than more, gain per unit of feed than the standard dent hybrid corns. As with the hard hybrid, the relative effectiveness of the flint corn decreased as the pigs became heavier.

Drying hard dent hybrid corn to summer dryness, or an average of 10.3 per cent of moisture, apparently did not reduce its palatability but lowered its effectiveness or feeding value. Its average worth was 93 per cent that of the standard and 88 per cent that of the undried hard corn.

Immature corn, that was kept from molding by drying, was worth fully as much, per pound of dry matter contained, as was mature corn. The loss from late planted or immature corn, that is kept without spoiling, is in a reduced yield of grain, on a dry matter basis, per acre rather than in a lowered feeding value, per pound of dry matter produced.

On an equivalent moisture basis, except when molded, the long-season or late-maturing corn, like the immature corn, showed a feeding value a pound as high as that of the standard corn.

Freezing did not impair the nutritive value of immature corn.

Molded corn was worth 88.7 per cent as much a pound, on an equivalent moisture basis, as sound corn. Doubtless the worth of moldy corn varies with its condition.

As the pigs, which were self-fed shelled corn and supplement separately, became heavier they gained more rapidly and took less supplement in relation to the corn consumed but required more feed per unit of gain produced. —*Bull. 228, Ohio Exp. Sta.*

More Protein Pellets and Cubes

The War Food Administration July 24 issued revision No. 3 to W.F. Order No. 9, effective immediately, providing that feed manufacturers can produce cubes and pellets, containing not less than 30 per cent protein, in excess of their quotas in the third quarter of 1944 without having the increased production count against their yearly maximum production.

Any manufacturer who used protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feed for sale prior to Dec. 18, 1943, is now entitled to a minimum annual use of 60 tons of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feed in 1944.

If urea was used in the manufacture of mixed feed during 1942 or 1943, it may be included in the computation of a manufacturers' protein meal quota for 1944—at the rate of three tons of protein meal per ton of urea. If urea is used during 1944 in the manufacture of mixed feeds, every ton so used after July 1 must be counted against the manufacturer's maximum permitted protein meal use—again at the rate of three tons of protein meal a ton of urea used.

The definition of "protein meal," under the amendment is expanded to include sunflower seed meal.

Sources of Phosphorus in Broiler Rations

By V. H. Melass and R. M. Sherwood

Because of the shortage of bonemeal as a source of phosphorus in poultry rations, the poultry division of the Texas Station has been investigating the possibilities of defluorinated superphosphate as a substitute for steamed bonemeal, and has just completed a broiler feeding trial in which these two phosphorus supplements were compared.

In this experiment eight lots of hybrid New Hampshire Red X White Leghorn male chicks were fed for twelve weeks.

The mineral supplements were fed at two levels, first, in sufficient amounts to make the total phosphorus of the ration approximately .7 per cent, and second, in double the amounts used for the first level. Each of the mineral supplements—at the two levels described—was compared in rations containing four per cent of animal protein feed as well as in rations containing no animal protein.

By comparison of the gains, feed efficiency, and mortality it is indicated that the use of twice the amount of defluorinated superphosphate actually needed to furnish an optimum of phosphorus in the ration will produce no ill effects whatever, and will not hinder feed utilization.

Thus, it is concluded that in broiler rations steamed bonemeal may be satisfactorily replaced by defluorinated superphosphate of the quality used in this trial. In fact, these two supplements gave almost identical results when used as sources of phosphorus.

As much as 3 per cent of defluorinated superphosphate was used with no bad effects.

The presence or lack of an animal protein feed did not influence the comparative efficiency of the steamed bonemeal and the defluorinated superphosphate.

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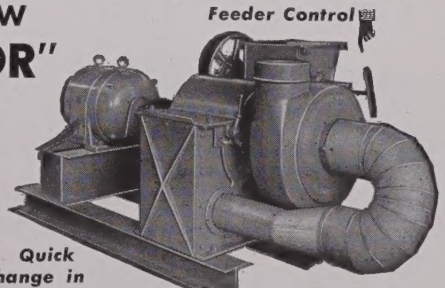

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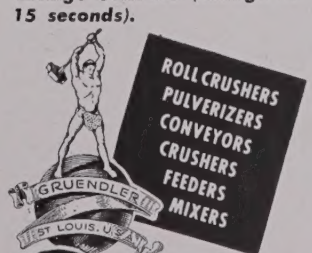

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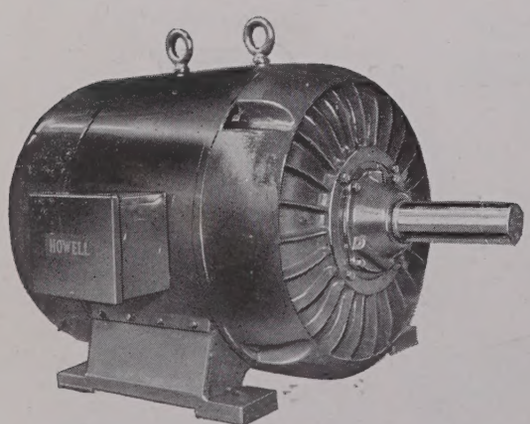

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